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And Keligious Telegraph.

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and Phar-

GODWARD,

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## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. LIBERALITY.

Messes. Editors,—I was about to make some remarks upon an "address," which was delivered at Keene,
July 4, 1829; at the laying of "The Corner Stone of the
New Church, now building by the Keene Congregational
Society," by the Rev. T. R. Sullivan; when a friend of
nine handed me the following conversation, which passed
container the address was delivered. It may serve to show,
How it strikes a stranger," and will answer instead of a
view.

CONVERSATION. Stranger. Who was that speaker? 'The min-

did you say?

habitant. Yes, the Rev. T. R. Sullivan.

S. He implies that somebody is bigoted and exclusive." But I know not how to understand im. And the plate, which he deposited, spake of shouse "erected by the Keene Congregational society." Is there no other Congregational Society

Yes, the First Congregational Society that ps in that house at the head of the with which is connected the First Congreal Church, that was formed more than 90

S. What then do they mean by "The Keene Congregational Society?" Do those, who raise such a bitter cry against "exclusion," intend to exclude you from being a Congregational Society?

I. You must ask them.

But have they a Church, connected with

Yes.
And what is its name? Do they call that e Keene Congregational Church?"

When was it formed?

Three or four years since; I do not remem-But you say, that yours has been in exis-

"more than ninety years?" Yes-I think it was ninety one years last Oc-

S. Does any one pretend, that the First Congregational Church was not established according to the foundation of the New England churches?

I. None.
S. You surprise me exceedingly. Why then do they exclude you from being a church, by calling themselves "The Keene Congregational Church," implying that there is no other?

I. You must ask them. Perhaps they understand language better than we do, as they claim to be so much more enlightened.

8. But did not the plate, that was deposited, say use is "dedicated to the only true God?

I. I understand it so.
S. They exclude your God, as well as your church and society, do they? Do they mean to call you idolaters, or atheists?

Vou idolaters, or atheists?

I. You must ask them.

S. What sort of liberality is that, which claims that the Unitarian's God, is "the only true God?" While they condemn you for maintaining, that the Trinitarian's God is "the only true God," and his worshippers, "true Christians;" will they sing praises in honor of their own liberality, while they must maintain that Triniturians are not worshippers of "the only true God?"

I. You remember what he said of "not esteem—

I. You remember what he said of "not esteeming them less,"—" for differing from us!"

Yes; it would seem, that he esteems those, who worship not the only true God, as much as those who do! & that he does not think that " their acceptance with God depends upon their minutely agree-ing with Unitarians." Does he mean, that men can be accepted, as well, by denying the only true God, as by worshipping him?

I. Perhaps you are hardly candid. But you must ask them about it.

But what did he mean by his exhortation; Refrain from us, and let us alone?" Whom did account "the violent" and the "embittered" who "attack or revile" their opinions? Has there seen controversy, and who began it?

They went off from the old establishment of

Did any one object to their doing so?

Did they get all to sign off from the old es-Some think so.

Did the old society try to prevent any from

What then did they complain of? Perhaps ev had no meeting house to worship in; and the

thought themselves oppressed on that account?

I. No. We let them have the meeting house a large a portion of the time as they claimed it.

And at last we bought all the public property that

S. You surprise me! But has there been no S. You surprise me: But has there been no religious controversy, that the speaker referred to?

I. O yes. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Stodard, preached a Sermon at Nelson, on the "Supreme Divinity and official inferiority of Christ," which was published at the request of the people in Nelson, and at their expense. And though it was referred to interfere with affairs at Verne vertices. not intended to interfere with affairs at Keene; yet the minister of the Keene Congregational Society "attacked and opposed it, though the Rev. Mr. Robinson "takes the Bible for his rule!" (vid. address.)

And what followed?

The Rev. Mr. Robinson reviewed the rein an able, manly, and Christian manner.
What followed that?

I. A "Reply" by the Keene Congregational said about "exclusion," but very little argument though it was much better than the "Remarks."

What followed that? Mr. Robinson "examined" his "Reply;" temper," as some thought, than the author of "Reply" exhibited.

What come next? The Keene Congregational minister wrote what he called "an exposure of the Rev. Mr. R.'s to be an appeare of the Rev. Mr. S.'s violence and bitterconsists, and some thought it designed to abuse Mr. dobinson, by personalities, so that he would take more notice of him, and that Mr. S. might lave the last word," and Unitarians might sing

1. Mr. R. published "strictures" upon the ex-loure. But he was exceedingly mild; and there

You surprise me more and more. But does the minister, or the people, of the First Con-

that since they have begun to build their house, some one has "opposed the work," and attempted to "overthrow" the corner stone!

L. So far as I am acquainted with facts, all are

glad to have them build their ho S. But, does not the minister of the old estab-thment "attack" Unitarians?

1. He says nothing about Unitarians; he en-deavors to explain and defend the truth; and to meet all the objections of its adversaries, from

Meet all the topections of the whatever quarter they come.

S. Does any one "revile" their opinions?

I. Not that I know of; for, although Unitarians. ans are crying persecution, we hear and see none

These things make me think of the fable, in S. These things make me think of the fable, in which the wolf troubled the water, by getting into the current; and then called out to the lamb in another than the current. the current; and then called out to the lamb in angry tones for troubling the water; though the lamb was obliged to drink the muddy water, which the wolf himself raised! I more than half suspect, that the speaker had reason to say; "We fear that it lieth in us to live more peaceably" But what does he "demand?" "a badge of equality with other Christians?" If he thinks that "Unitarian Christianity is in the main the Christianity of the other Christians?" If he thinks that "Unitarian Christianity, is, in the main, the Christianity of the Bible;" that it is "a more scriptural theology;" and that it inspires a better "temper;" why does he wish to be on an equality with those, who worship not "the only true God"—who are excluded from being "a Congregational Church"—and who are so far behind them in charity, and good feeling?

I. You must ask him.

I. You must ask him.
S. But herein is a marvellous thing. He wishes for "the unmolested eujoyment of his faith"—this is a right "with which none may interfere." Why then should he be so embitterred against the Trinitarian, who really thinks Unitarianism wrong May Unitarians "interfere with the right" of Cal-vinists to "think for themselves;" and yet be para-

For the Boston Recorder.
REV. MR. PLAISTED'S ADDRESS AT THE LATE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Auxiliaries that have furnished the means. y which this Society has been efficient in its operations, deserve not only the thanks of this Society but of every friend of Zion. The good that has been done, and is still doing, is not to be measured it will tell upon the scenes of eternity.

This Society, aided by its Auxiliaries, has formed

a bond of Union in a portion of the Church of Christ by which the weak are sustained by the strong—by which the Macedonian cry, come over and help us, has been heard, and not merely heard with in 185 persons and the control of the with indifference as a thrice told tale, but a cry with which the duty of the church and the complacency of God were concerned. If less than a fourth of a century he retraced, it will be found that the state of the church has had a change. In that time no missionary society either home or foreign, nor Bible nor track society found a place in their annals. No missionsociety found a place in their annals. No missionary told of the sin and ignorance that abounded on our far frontier, nor what God was doing there, and no missionary from our own favored land, searched out the abodes of cruelty in pagan Asia, and in the Islands of the sea, and told them to their brethren. The charities of the church were few, and the gold and the silver were comparatively hoarded, or expended for the glory of self, not for the glory of God, nor the salvation of our perishing fellow men. The charities of the church too frequently ended where they began—at home. The quently ended where they began—at home. The operations, however, of this our day show uz, that there has been a change—good men, to whom God has given in trust the gold and silver—good men, whom God in his mercy has made to differ from their brethren, hold themselves as the almoners of God. Associations have been formed, not as in past years in Europe to raze the institutions of religion to their foundation, but to spread a religion which before God, is pure and undefiled. The book above price, and noiseless preachers which are the transcripts of this book, have been before the people yes, and the voice of the preacher has accompanied God's book far and near, expounding his oracles, and carrying their import home to the understanding and conscience of men. The language of Christ, go preach my Gospel to every creature, is under-stood, and the same spirit, that has carried the gospel to pagans beyond the seas, has seasched for, and found the pagans within our own borders—and that spirit, which has heard the benighted inquiry what will God have us do, has extended the helping hand to the feeble amongst us that were struggling in the midst of difficulties, which they had not strength to overcome; but who, however, had too much faith and too much hope to sink calmly in waters that were threatening to overwhelm them.

Those whose lots have been cast in some favored part of Zion, can at best but imperfectly understand the trials of those, who stand alone, a little few of the faithful among the faithless. They have never seen their pastor through penury, obliged to depart without the power or prospect of return—they have never met Sabbath after Sabbath in the house. dedicated to the Lord, to pray without a pastor to lead their devotions, to exhort sinners to repentance, and to encourage each other in the road Zion ward: and this too without the hope of better days.—
They have never known the feelings of the humble and persevering, who have met to pray and exhort till they were left alone, and whose voices at last even to themselves, broke fearfully upon the silence place-have retreated from the deserted court of the Lord to a corner, there to pray and talk of Zion as those that love her gates are wont—have seen inroad after inroad made upon their borders, and error and irreligion sweeping fearfully around them, and have never seen with heavy hearted des-pondency, one after another of their number, and those too, the counsellors and the pillars of the church, housed in the silent earth while there were none left to fill the breach that death had made.—
The favored in Zion have never seen the house once so dear to them, the house that had witnessed their devotion of soul for God tenanted alone by moles and bats, and falling down piecemeal-have never seen all a moral blank and waste around They have never had occasion to sigh and weep in secret over the desolations of their once prosperous church, and in secret to pour out their spirit before God for the rebuilding of their spiritual Zion. And never have had an occasion in the midst of the last prayers, that were permitted their utterance, to say, "Lord rebuild this wasted and wasting portion of thy Zion." Others, however, whose lots have been less favorably cast in Zion have witnessed these things, and God has heard their sighs, their tears have been preserved in his bottle, and their prayers have found a place in his vials. God has moved his church to look upon the struggles of their brethren, and they have had a heart and hand in co-operating with this Society in their behalf, and God directing, the effect has

been of a marked character. The heart of the almost desponding faithful has

been cheered; the dilapidated house of the Lord has been refitted and repeopled; the sound of the gospel has been heard from Sabbath to Sabbath, and God has accompanied the sound by the power of his Spirit, and many are rejoicing in the God of their salvation. Sin stands abashed; the fires of intemperance, that blazed so balefully, are in part extinguished; the curses and blaspheny that loaded the breeze, are seeking a lurking place; children trained in the Sabbath school are trained for God; in short, the face of things is changed. In places in short, the face of things is changed. In places where was much the semblance of heal, there is now much the semblance of heaven—yes, the broken and wasting, but now revived church, is found in the ranks of the Lord as the mutihted but afterthe ranks of the Lord as the mutated but after-wards recruited soldier is found in the ranks of his country; but had the mutilated soldier been left on the field of carnage, on the field of carnage he would have perished; but assisted and cherished by his associates, again with his associates, he is found charging in the fore front of war; and so the feeble and broken church of the Lord Jesus, unassisted, would sink to rise no more: but cherished and suswould sink to rise no more; but cherished and sus-tained by those whom God in his providence has made strong, it is found with them coming up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Nor is it in the rebuilding of wastes alone, that the efforts of this Society, aided by Auxiliaries, will tell upon the scenes of the Judgment and eternity. The gospel has been carried to portions of our land, where before it was scarcely heard of; to places where there was no Sabbath, no of; to places where there was no Sabath, no sanctuary; where sin was unmolested, and conscience dead; where men lived without fear, and died without hope; it short, where all was a stagnant marsh, shooting forth noisome weeds, and sending abroad pestilential vapors. Even such places have become vineyards of the Lord—places where God delights to dwell—where, without the efforts of the Aveiliaries of the Secretar sin would efforts of the Auxiliaries of this Society, sin would have continued its domination. And many that shall, before the throne of God and the Lamb, mingle

vorm dieth not and their fire is not quenched. have cause to be thankful to the Auxiliaries of this

their voices with that countless multitude in praise forever, would first be waked to the realities of eter-

nity by a view of that smoke which ascends for ever and ever, and in view of that abode, where their

For the Boston Recorder. TITULAR HONORS.

Messes. Editors.—I was gratified to see that the University at Burlington have determined to confer no more degrees for merely four years of stu-dy. This augurs well for literature and religion. It is favorable to *literature*; for it will no longer be an inducement for men, or their partial friends, to seek the honors of Colleges, without their literature.

For what purposes are degrees conferred at all?

Is it not for the encouragement and promotion of earning? But how can this be the effect if little or no distinction is made between a classic and com-

or no distinction is made between a classic and common, or no education?

Degrees are designed to tell compthing: and they are understood to tell, that those, who have received them, have pursued a public, literary course to a certain definite extent. If they are indiscriminately conferred, the honor they have been supposed to confer is lost; degrees will become mere blank paper. In what estimation will they be held by those, who confer them, or by those, who have merited who confer them, or by those, who have merited them by a course of classic study, or by the pub-lic, if a man with no other knowledge of the classics than some incipient lessons in the languages, and a mere smattering of the sciences, which would not gain him a standing in the upper classes of a respectable academy, may be eligible to A. B. or A.M. Putting off his hic, hac, hoc, and o, 1, 10, to the admiration of vulgar circles, entitles him to the contempt of learned men.—But receiving the degree of A. M. he now accounted, by the populace, nearly or quite as learned as those on whom it is conferred after 8 or 10 years application to the lib-eral arts and sciences. It hence lowers the standard of learning by leveling the distinction between knowledge and ignorance, and thus degrades institutions of learning of whatever eminence and worth; for the public can see little or no difference between H. U. and W. C. for with them A. M. is A. M. — Literary men are not held in that esti-mation, which their literary acquirements deserve; an estimation, which constitutes a species of well-earned property, of which they are now wrongful-ly deprived. This, to a certain extent, will have a paralyzing effect on the rising genius of our coun-

try in point of solid learning.

The practice is doing an injury to such as receive selves with a superficial acquaintance with the sei-ences, as limit the ambition of others, who would otherwise probably aspire to respectable eminence. Their "little learning," constituting them, by the voice of authority, Master of Aris, becomes to them "a dangerous thing," intoxicated and bloat ed with ignorance to the utter disgust of the diseerning few, and detriment of the many, who are

nadequate judges of literary merit. The public will therefore be injured, as ignorance will be patronized, which will be felt thro' all our schools, and in every class of Society.—An illiterate minister puffed with his A. M. pushes thro' the press, as speedily as may be, a production, that the world and his people may see his name decorated with the honors of a college; and which elevates him in their estimation to a level with such as have had a liberal education, and possibly a little above them as he has risen to their level with one tenth of heir time and pains. Accordingly he will be considered as competent as they to give directions to chools, and manage all the engines of education.

It will be, as it has been, an injury to religion, se, who have honorary degrees will teemed as competent as others to judge of the origreligion and morality in this respect will be much nore serious than is generally imagined. "If the blind lead the blind they shall both fall into the

It is therefore ardently hoped that our College and Universities will have so much self-respect, and regard for the public good, as to discontinue the practice of conferring honorary degrees. Dv.

ILLINOIS.

[We solicit special attention to the following account o portion of Illinois, written in July 1828 by the Rev. J. M. Ellis, and directed to students at Andover who were naking inquiries respecting Home Missions. It is dated at Jacksonville, Morgan county. This is given as an introduction to further notices which we expect to receive, and as preparation for inquiries which will be started as to the

luty of New-England in reference to the West.] The part of Illinois, near the centre of which I am situated, is now and from all appearances is destined to be the most populous and wealthy. is even proverbial, that it possesses a rare combi

been cheered; the dilapidated house of the Lord | tion of beauty of prospect, richness of soil, and salubrity of climate.

The principal counties are, Sangamo, with a population of 10,000; Morgan, 3,000; and Greene 7,000; aggregate 25,000. The settlements commenced 8 or 9 years since, but the number of in-habitants has doubled within the last three years. The newer counties, are mostly in the Military Tract, and all north of the Illinois, (except Tazewell county, containing 2,000 inhabitants,) Peorie Co. 300, Fulton 1,000, Schuyler 800, Adams 1,000, Pike 1,500, Calhoun 400; aggregate 7,000, which, with the above 25,000 make 32,000. Almost all these counties are increasing with a progress truly surprising. Some enumeration of particulars exhibiting the permanent natural advantages, may give a better idea of the importance of this section

of the country.

Soil.—The average quantity of corn per acre, is

50 to 60 bushels; quality as good, so far as I can discover, as that of northern corn; 75, and 80 bush-els are not uncommon; all this without manure, and without any other tending than by the plough. Average of wheat about 25 bushels; 35 and more not uncommon; offinest quality. Fruit, table vegtables, melons &c., in the greatest abundance and of the best in size and flavor. Of this I must be admitted to be a judge; and from experience, notwithstanding the unaccountable misrepresentations of Mr. Flint, now of Cincinnati. It should be known that the Francis Berriau of that author is scarcely less to be relied on as a narrative of facts than "'The Travels in the Valley of the Mississippi."— The Travels in the Valley of the Mississippi."—
The business of agriculture is done on a larger scale than I have been accustomed to see elsewhere. A common farmer, single handed, does not think of less than 20 acres of corn, and other things in proportion. Corn fields and wheat fields of 50 and 80 acres are very common. Within sight of my study is a cornfield, containing 140 or 150 acres. An enterprising merchant from Exeter, N. H. raised the year past for the New-Orleans market, 1950 bushels of onions from a field of ten acres, by the labor of one man. Many English farmers and many from New-England have settled in these counties. Their influence on habits of industry, and improvements in agriculture is already felt in an important degree. Large framed barns in the N. England style are multiplying rapidly. No part of Ilinois is so much like New England as these three counties, particularly Morgan and Greene. In our little band of professors in Morgan, nearly one half are from N.E. Our three physicians are all from N.E. Several of our principal citizens are from N. Vork. Their influence on the state of society, on schools, and education generally, is obvious. The young fruit orchards of two and three years growth, on the newly opened farms, spread over the county, ments in agriculture is already felt in an important the newly opened farms, spread over the county, make a very beautiful appearance; and so do the little nurseries of intellect, fast multiplying in many settlements. Within three miles of Jacksonville are six or seven schools which bring in all the little children within their sphere. This is the best specimen I know of; but I said they are rapidly increasing in other places. Such is the richness of the soil, and so great is the facility of providing support for a family, that one of two things, it should seem, must be the consequence. Either the leisure that this fertility furnishes, (giving from one third to one half of the time without employ-ment,) will be devoted to indolence and consequent vice as in other similar countries; or to intellectual cultivation. If to vice, this, more perhaps than any other country, is to be dreaded; because no other country is capable of supporting so great a population; and also because of its remarkable advantage

friends, in sending us missionaries, and in aiding us in the support of institutions of learning. Navigation.—This State is almost surrounded by the first navigable rivers in the United States, with one of the great lakes which will at no distant day give it an important influence over other States adjoining. Not only so, but Illinois river is admit-ted to be without a rival in its beauty and excellence for navigation. This river flows through the centre of the interesting portion of the State which I describe. The market on the Illinois was opened the last spring by steam boats; 8 or 10 have al-ready visited the Morgan landing, and more are expected. Important landings are opening in vari-

of navigation. Should a taste for intellectual im-

provement be encouraged, so as to secure the leisure

time for literary and scientific pursuits, no country furnishes greater facilities than this; but such a re-

sult depends much on the efforts of our eastern

ous places above.

Flour-mills are building on every side. This, with the extensive mercantile business in the country, is giving direction and permanency to the business of navigation. Fix your eye now on the rapthe Illinois river point of union between the steam navigation and the canal navigation, joining the Mississippi, to the Great Lakes and opening to the West all the advantages of the Eastern markets, including the Green Bay country and the Canadas. Few if any countries surpass this region in agricultural advantages. The extensive water power available to the purposes of manufacturing, gives this spot a vast superiority over Cincinnati, where steam only can be employed, and places it in nearer comparison with Rochester, N.Y. Its commercial advantages are greater. St. Louis is distinguished only for its ommercial advantages. But it can never realize all that has been anticipated, on account of the in-superable difficulties of navigating the Missouri river. For the same reason the whole of the country lying on that river is losing much of its impor-There is no market, and goods are 50 per cent higher than in Morgan county. Many leaving that for this region, the importance of which is greatly augmented by these things. St. Louis has coal ferried from this State which now supplies their fires. This would be too expensive for man-ufacturing. For her agriculture, she is dependent on this State, as well as for nearly two-thirds of the business transacted there. But at the rapids of the Illinois you see combined, all these advantages in a happy degree. For commerce, it seems to be as a radiating point; its rays, by rivers and canals, diverging to every market in the U. States and the Canadas, with the advantage of a nearer route, avoiding the risk of exposure to the heats and damps of the southern climates. The climate resembles extremely that of N. England; and if our friends in your part of the Union will aid us, this will become the New-England of the West.

FOREIGN ANNIVERSARIES.

LONDON JEWS SOCIETY. [Concluded.] Survey of the various Stations occupied by their Missi ries: from their last annual Report.

FRANCE .- The Rev. J. J. Banga continues to occupy his former station a Strasburg. He states that he has established depots of the Scriptures and Tracts in many places which he enumerates, and that the supplies he had received from England were scarely adequate to the demand. He avows

his firm conviction that the fields are already white unto the harvest.

MEDITERRANEAN.-In the countries bordering on the Mediterranean there have been great difficulties in the way of missionary exertion. Yet it now begins to be evident that there is even here a widely spreading spirit of inquiry, and desire for the Scriptures, both in Hebrew and Italian, among the

Your Society is accustomed to commit a consider able number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures to the care of their depositary at Malta, for distribu-tion in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Such has been the demand of late from various quarters, that a large stock has been completely exhausted, and the Committee of the Malta Society have made an application for an immediate sup-ply. Your Committee have in consequence direct-ed that a thousand Hebrew Bibles should be ship-

ed that a thousand Hebrew Bibles should be shipped to Malta by the very first conveyance.

Cosstationer.—Mr. Leeves writes:—.

"I have received letters from Constantinople, announcing the deliverance of the two converts, and of the Armenian, their fellow-sufferer, from prison. This has been effected through the exertions of the Armenians to whose care I had confided them on my denoture and who have been long scelebuled by my departure, and who have been long zealously la-

boring to effect this object.

"I must add, that the unhappy backslider Peter still remained in prison when the letters were sent off. Having professed himself to be again a Jew, the Armenians did not, and could not, interest them selves about him. Providence has very remarkably ordered this matter. May he be made sensible by this additional trial, of his guilt in denying his aviour, and may grace and pardon be in store for

A late communication from Mr. Leeves, dated Jan. 27, conveys additional intelligence respecting these two Jewish converts, from which it appears that John Baptist is at Smyrna, where he is uncommonly zealous, and has been the means of the cor-version of four or five Jews, and several Armenians. The other Christian Jew is at Constantinople, and is very stedfast in the faith. Their former companion David, or Peter, the one who renounced his faith, was delivered from the Bagnio not long after the other two, through the interest of the Jews, and he is now living amongst them at Constantinople.

That a work of grace has been begun amongst

the Jews at Constantinople, there can be no doubt. Your Committee learn, that at the present moment, there are from eight to twelve Jews earnestly desiring to be admitted to Christian baptism.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA.—Mr. Nicolayson, in a

communication dated Alexandria, November 14, 1827, states the fact of his being obliged to leave Syria, and his reason for so doing, connected with the political affairs of the East. He proceeded thence to Egypt, and visited Grand Cairo, waiting an opportunity of returning into Syria; no fair prospect, however, opening to render that measure advisable, he was induced, as he informs the Committee from Cyprus, under date of Jan., 1828, to engage a passage on board a vessel, to proceed from Alexandria to Malta. He has since continued at Malta, preparing to prosecute his labors wherever the providence of God may direct. He mentions his intention of visiting the Jews on the coast of Africa, in company with one of the Aprica Michael Company with the original with Africa, in company with one of the American Mis-

Your Committee regard this as the proper place to notice the proceedings of your missionary, the Rev. J. Wolff. The latest intelligence which had been received from him, at the period of your last Anniversary, mentioned his arrival at Cephalonia in February, 1828. During his short stay he addressed the Jews of the island, and on one occasion about thirty of them came to hear him in the Lazaretto, where he was performing quarantine, and heard him with great apparent interest. On the 9th of March he arrived at Corfu, and on the subject of

his labors there he writes:—
"My mission at Corfu was surely one of great importance: the Gospel was preached to crowds of Jews and Greeks from the windows of Mr. Lowndes; the attention of the Greeks has been excited: at the table of one of the most influential Greeks, Baron Theotoki, member of the Senate, the conversion of the Jews has been discussed; the cause has been advocated before the British subjects; the Jews V. and L. evince their hope that the Gospel has not been preached in vain to them."

At Alexandria likewise, where he arrived shortly

afterwards, Mr. Wolff found many opportunities of proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ, both to The result of Mr. Wolff's application to the Pa-

sha of Acre, for permission to go to Jerusalem, was unsuccessful; and his stay in Syria was attended with considerable danger. He therefore resolved to go to Cyprus, where, through the merciful pro-tection of Divine Providence, he arrived in safety. He afterwards proceeded to Damietta.
In a letter, dated on the Nile, October 14, he

gives an affecting account of his health, and par-ticularly of the state of his mind in the view of approaching death.

"Fevers and disorders in my bowels are now returning very frequently, and even the moment I am dictating this letter to my dear wife, I am visited with both sicknesses, by the hand of my Lord Jeses Christ, whom I worship and adore as my God and my Saviour. It is an important hour to appear before the Lord of heaven and earth, an hour not to be trifled with; and still this hour seems to approach with me. Remarkable it would be, if I vere soon to die, that the Lord has revealed to me shortly before my death, or rather favored me with a glimpse of the glory of his second advent on earth, and filled me with the conviction that I shall see him again in my flesh. Let my Jewish brethren in England know, in case you shall soon hear of my death, that I died with heart, and soul, and mind, a firm believer in my Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood cleanses from all sin; and tell, at the same time, the Gentiles, that the time is come, when the Lord Jesus Christ will again favor Zion, and will gather the outcasts of Israel, and bring judgment on the Gentile churches, for their lukewarm ness and unbelief.

The last letter received from him, was written on the eve of his departure for Jerusalem, where your Committee trust that he is now preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to his brethren.

INDIA.—Since your last Anniversary two commu-nications have been received from the Corresponding Committee at Madras. The first of these was contained in a letter from W. Bannister, Eq., da-ted Madras, Feb. 8, 1828, from which, although it does not contain such interesting information as has been communicated from other quarters, it is yet satisfactory to learn, that the interest in the cause of Israel does not decline in that part of the world.

The last letter received from this quarter, dated

Oct. 18, 1828, mentions the successful progress of the schools at Madras and Bombay, and the interesting fact of the conversion and baptism of three in-

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#### ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.

[London Publications, later than our previous accounts, have been received at the Office of the Christian Watchman, and the following notices were prepared for that pa-We copy them with some omi-

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A truly "Extraordinary Meeting of this Society" was held at the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel, London, June 9, in consequence of the intended departure of the Rev. Dr. Philip, necompanied by three missionaries from France, and two others from this country, and five who are expected from Germany, for South Africa. Long before the time for opening the meeting, the Chapel was completely filled, and a large number of persons were unable to obtain entrance at the doors. Surrey-street, and Blackfriar's-road were

a large number of persons were uname to obtain entance at the doors. Surrey-street, and Blackfrar's-road were crowded with carriages and other vehicles. At about 11 o'clock, W. Alers Hankey, Esq. was called to the chair, and the Rev. John Arundel commenced the business of the day by giving out one of the Missionary

## hymns, beginning "The Spirit never had been sent Had the disciples never prayed;"

"The Spirit never had been sent Had the disciples never prayed;" which was sung by the whole meeting.

The Rev. George Collison then read the 67th Psalm, and prayed, after which

The Rev. John Chayton, A. M. ascended the pulpit, and delivered a valedictory address to the Rev. Dr. Philip, to which the Rev. Doctor made a very animated reply.

The Rev. Mr. Leonue, one of the French Missionaries who is to accompany Dr. Philip, having been introduced to the Meeting by the Rev. Mr. Orme, addressed the addience in French. His observations, as they were interpreted by by the Rev. Mr. Orme, addressed the addience in French. His observations, as they were interpreted by by the Rev. Mr. Orme, addressed the addience in French. His observations, as they were interpreted by by the Rev. Mr. Orme, addressed the addience in French. His observations, as they were interpreted by by the Rev. Mr. Orme, and seen I arrived with my brethren in this country, I heard much of your love to Christ, and of your zeal for the glory of God. But now that we have heard and seen what is going forward among you for the furtherance of the Gospel, and the promotion of the cause of the Redeemer, we perceive that your love and zeal far exceed what we had previously heard respecting them, and even what we could have possibly conceived of them. Since the Saviour has risen to heaven, hostility has been abolished, and we are all one in Christ Jesus. He has brought life and inmortality to light by the Gospel; and very soon we shall meet in Leaves, when it will not be said, This person is an Englishman, and the other is a native of France; but "these are they who have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Rejoiced ourselves by witnessing your firth and love, we wish that our brethren in France could observe these manifestations of them, that they might feel similar emotions, and be filled with the same spirit; then would they indeed thank God: then would they he animated to new exertions. T tion are impressed on our memories and engraven on our hearts. Even if we had not the kind assistance and efficient hearts. Even if we had not the kind assistance and efficient support of Dr. Philip in our journey and in our work, we should rejoice in having your fellowship and prayers; your best wishes and encouraging sympathies. And now we wish you farewell; and having made your acquaintance, we wish you to consider us, not as strangers and foreigners, but as fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, and as fellow-workers with you in your Missionary enterprises. We are anxious to be commended by you to God, even as those who have gone out from amongst you to the same service."

same service."

The Rev. Mr. Jay of Bath, then offered up a prayer for the Missionaries, with his accustomed fervor and affection.

The Rev. Mr. Arundel gave out the 25th Hynn of the Appendix to the Missionary Collection,

## "Go, brother, go—a mighty arm Is with thee, wheresoe'er thou art,"

which was sung by the congregation.

Rev. William Orme then came forward, and introduced

Rev. William Orme then came forward, and introduced another brother, after long absence, who had been traversing a considerable part of the globe, in the service and on behalf of the Society—George Bennet, Esq., for the last eight years, one of the messengers of the London Missionary Society to distant lands. Mr. Bennet most affectionately shook him and the chairman by the hand. The lively emotion under which this gentleman very evidently labored, produced a proceed to go the control of the contr duced a powerful feeling throughout the meeting, and ma persons shed tears.

Here the Chairman mentioned an important object of the Meeting, the replenishing of the Society's funds; when

The Rev. Mark Wilks spoke, and some of his remarks were nearly as follows:—My Christian friends, the very idea of declension and limitation, always terrible, must be peculiarly so at the present moment, and under present circum-stances; when every part of the world seems pressing to our aid; when the excitement which has been given, by blessing of God, has produced effects beyond our mos blessing of God, has produced effects beyond our most sanguine hopes; at a moment when young America—formerly the asylum of the persecuted, but now the friend and protector of the injured in every part of the universe—when America, who came to ask our counsel and secure our encouragement in the person of Judson, now an eminent Missionary in the Burman empire, is stretching her gigantic arms over the pagan world, pouring her Christian benevolence in streams more mighty and majestic than the mightiest of her rivers, and directing their course from a point of Christian hope and observation more lofty than the highest pinnacles of her loftiest mountains; when the nations of old Europe are renewing their youth, and Switzerland, though persecuted in her Christian sons, is sending auxiliaries of men and money to neighboring France; when Germany, so long deted in her Christian sons, is sending auxiliaries of men and money to neighboring France; when Germany, so long deranged by invaling arnies, is offering you soldiers to aid your conflicts with the evils that have reigned in South Africa; is this the moment when we should abandon the cause, and enter systematically on the restriction of our exertions? When France, rising from the grave of her liberties, her religion, and her hopes, is pressing forward to aid you with support, in laborers who will not exhaust your pecuniary resources; when Africa is liberated and thrown open to you, and God has brought back his honored servant (Mr. Bennet) to tell you that in every part of the world the fields are white, that the people are welcoming Missionaries, and the Governments in various places favoring them; when in our country, the Auxiliary Societies are coming forward with, I will not say, their generous, for of his own give they to God, but with their seasonable and spontaneous contributions; is this the moment when we should express, or contemplate the possibility of withdrawing from any one station God, but with their seasonable and spontaneous contributions; is this tie moment when we should express, or contemplate the possibility of withdrawing from any one station of which Providence has given us the possession? As for the resources to be employed, there is no limitation there. Who would have imagined some years ago, that we should have raised an around income of £40,000, and have looked upon this sum as inadequate—as nothing—and anticipate one far larger, which should be commensurate with the claims and necessities of the heathen world? Certainly, our resources are not restricted. When I visit you, I witness your benevolence and your extensive charity; but I see also your profigious wealth;—I sometimes hear that trade is bad, that incomes are diminished; but when I visit you houses, when I see your establishments—the comforts, not to say the luxuries, which there present themselves, I am convinced that you have not given all you can give, and anust cheerfully give, to this noble, this sacred cause. The fact of having raised what you have raised, shows most plainly that you can raise more; where there is so much, much must remain. Look not, then, to what you have given, but to what you have given. en, but to what you have yet to give; contrast your comforts, your sacrifices, with those of others, and then do what you

en, but to what you have yet to give; contrast your comforts, your sacrifices, with those of others, and then do what you feel to be your duty.

I have seen societies raised where there appeared to be nothing but moral death; I have seen results crown the humble labors of the humble servants of Christ to such an extent, that I can never believe that with the resources you possess in this country, any pecuniary support will be wanting to the triumph of this cause; but that you will prosecute your labor with vigor, and even endeavor to occupy a field of Christian labor of a much wider extent. I have seen among the poor peasants of France, converted to the faith of Christ, incapable apparently of contributing towards the progress of the Gospel, but whose hearts have been influenced by those high and holy principles, which I believe to animate your breasts, efforts the most delightful and encouraging. I have seen these poor people, who do not for months animate your breasts, efforts the most delightful and encouraging. I have seen these poor people, who do not for months even flavor their own pottage with the jnices of meat which you perhaps throw away—I have seen them, from the savings of their salt, which alone gave it relish, contribute to that fund, which has sent to your aid those French Missionaries, one of whom has this day addressed you. I have known in the north of France, a people so incapable of contributing pecuniary aid in the cause of Christ, that they have given each of them a potatoe a day, and the produce of these gifts has been devoted to the Missionary cause. In Trelund, it should seen, potatoes are not scarce, and as I hope Christian charity and seal are becoming more abundant, we may there find in the potatoe crops resources for the propagation of the Gospel in the heathen world. I have seen a poor vine-dresser, who walks his pilgrimage in woodn a poor vine-dresser, who walks his pilgrimage in wood shoes, and has possessed few, if more than one cont since en shoes, and has possessed lew, it more than one cost since the years of maturity, which cost will probably last him to the grave, offer me a vineyard of two acres, if I would ac-cept it, and consecrate it to the promotion of the cause of God. And when I have seen resources rise thus, in such a contage and in such a state of society, am I to be told that country, and in such a state of society, am I to be tout may in this country, where comfort smiles, and wealth is spread out to meet the eye wherever it may be turned, that in this country there are no resources?—I shall not be told this—I should not believe it were it to be arserted—No; your capacities are great, and they must be employed—the world is

the field—the command is peremptory; "Go ye into all the world;" and the God who gave the command has sustained it by a promise, "I am with you always;" a promise which, at the risk of his faithfulness and glory, must be fulfilled.

The other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were— W. A. Hankey, Esq. Mr. George Bennet, Rev. W. Orme, Rev. H. Townley, T. Wilson, Esq. Rev. J. Blackburn, and Rev. J. Burnett.

Rev. H. Townley, T. Wilson, Esq. Rev. J. Blackburn, and Rev. J. Burnett.

Mr. Bennet said, he represented himself with a trembling spirit. He was glad, however, that he had come; and he called upon the Meeting to join with him in thanksgiving to God, for his mercies to so unworthy and unprofitable a servant, and for the happiness permitted him, in beholding his own most delightful and blessed land, and the Christian Societies of the metropolis. He then gave a sketch of the places visited by him and his departed friend, Mr. Tyerman, and of the circumstances connected with each. Their Missionary Tour commenced in May, 1821, when they sailed from London in the Tuscan, a South Sea whaler, for the South Seas, by way of Cape Horn. They were nearly three years amongst the two groups of Islands of which Tabiti is the chief, visiting almost every part of every island. In May, 1824, they sailed for New Zealand, and New South Wales. In New Zealand they very narrowly escaped being murdered and eaten. They also visited, in 1825, Port Jackson, Batavia in Java, Singapore, Macoa find Canton, the only two places in China, accessible to Europeans. Malneca, Prince of Wales' Island, Calcutta, and Bengal, they also explored, visiting Missionary stations, comprising 800 miles of river distance. They reached Madras in 1827, and voyaged by Ceylon to the Isle of France. In Madagascar, the South Seas, the Sandwich Islands, &c. they prosecuted their labors with happy effect. At St. Helenn, Gen. Dallas, the Governor, treated them with much respect. But this attention, said Mr. Bennet, was pleasingly bestowed upon us as the representatives of the London Missionary Society, and received with the most grateful thanks.

At this extra convocation, more than £2500 sterling (811,111) were collected and paid in contributions and donations. Besides this amount, generous additions were made by subscribers to their annual subscriptions. A remarkable instance of generosity in the town of Manchester, had no small effect at this meeting in London. A fe

#### From English papers received at the Watch. Office.] PORT OF LONDON & BETHEL UNION SOCIETY.

PORT OF LONDON & BETHEL UNION SOCIETY.

The Annual Report of this Society states, that this Society's Floating Chapel and its dependencies have an average attendance on public worship during the year, of a larger number of sailors, who are brought within the circle of religious instruction by the preaching of the gospel, than can be found in all the places of worship put together, that are opened for divine service for the same purpose, on the Sabbath day. Four services are conducted on board every Sabbath, and one every Thursday during the year, besides a monthly union prayer meeting. In connexion with these services are to be considered the Bethel Meetings, which are conducted by six agents, men of unblemished character, well-qualified for the work, and who are constantly at their appointed stations. So that at the Floating Chapel, the Bethel Meetings, and Sabbath afternoons on shore, there are annually brought under the preaching of the gospel, upwards of twenty-three thousand sailors. The sub-committee state, that during the past year, 1174 volumes, being bibles, Tracts, &c. have been circulated by loan, amongst the seamen, ministering intellectual and moral aliment to multitudes. In the School at Wapping, there are three hundred immortal beings in a course of instruction rescued from ruin. Thus is the Society acting, in the best sense, as the father of the fatherless.

#### AGED PILGRIMS' SOCIETY

The twenty-second aniversary of the friends and subscribers to this excellent Institution, was held at the Rev. J. Rees's chapel, Crown street, Soho, on the 19th of May. Lord Mandeville in the chair.

The Rev. J. Rees commended the Meeting by sluging and

The Rev. J. Rees commedeed the Meeting by sluging and prayer.

The noble Chairman then rose and said, that the design of this Institution was to afford relief to the members of Christ's mystical body, by the means and through the medium of other members of the same body. The persons to be supported by this Institution were, as its name indicated,—Aged Pilgrims travelling to Zion.

Mr. Carmer, the Secretary, stated, that in the month of October last, twelve pensioners were added to the list, at five guineas per annum. Twelve more were elected in March, at ten guineas per annum. No person under sixty years of age was entitled to receive any benefit from the Institution, and in no case could they receive more than 7s. per week. Since the last annual meeting, ten pensioners had been removed by death. Eighteen persons had been nominated as candidates, ten of whom were approved, and the remaining eight were in a state of approval. The number of pensioners now on the list were 143: twelve of whom received 10 guineas; seventy-eight, 5 guineas per annum; forty-nine 4s. per month; and four who had been removed to poor houses, 2s. each per month. Their respective ages forty-nine 4s. per month; and four who had been removed to poor houses, 2s. each per month. Their respective ages were as follows: forty, from sixty to seventy; seventy-six, from seventy to eighty; twenty-five, from eighty to ninety; and two, from ninety to one hundred years of age. During the past year, fourteen sermons had been preached in various chapels and churches in behalf of the Society. The total receipts amounted to £887 11s. 4d., the expenditures to £702 2s. 9d., being a balance of £185 8s. 7d. in favor of the Society.

of the Society.

The gentlemen who addressed the Meeting besides the Chairman and Secretary, were—the Rev. T. Palmer, of Richmond; Rev. H. L. Adams, of Burnham; Rev. Mr. Isaacs, of Hagerstone; Rev. Mr. Carpenter; Rev. Joseph Irons; Rev. Mr. Eason; Mr. Isaac Smith; Rev. Mr. Popplewell; Rev. John Rees; and Rev. Mr. Fairman.

## UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

The friends of this Association dined together at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, 10th June.—The company comsisted of nearly 300 hy and clerical gentlemen. Juhn Wood, Esq. M. P. filled the Chair. After the cloth was removed, and Non Nobis Domine,

The Chairman rose to propose the health of the King, e Chairman rose to propose the neath of the King, nagistrate of the country, e other toasts were—Civil and Religious Liberty all rorld over—His Majesty's Ministers—The Treasurer e Unitarian Association, and prosperity to the Institu-

or the Childrain Association, and prosperity to the Institution.

The gentlemen who addressed the Meeting were—John
Wood, Esq. M. P.—Mr. Gibson—Rev. Dr. Drummond—
J. T. Rutt. Esq.—Mr. W. Smith, M. P.—Rev. J. S. Porter—Rev. R. Aspland—Dr. Bowring—Mr. Christie—Mr.
Hornby—Rev. W. J. Fox—and
Mr. Taylor, who rose and said, that in consequence of
Mr. Ware's ill state of health, he had been strictly forbidden by his medical friends to address the Meeting. He
(Mr. W.) had, however, committed his sentiments to paper, and he (Mr. T.) would take the liberty of reading it
to the Meeting.

A gaper was read from Mr. Ware, which expressed
briefly the gratification which he felt in meeting this body
of his brethren in the land of his fathers, and in hearing to
them the message of sympathy and good will across the waters. There existed on both sides of the Atlantic a desire
for better acquaintance, and a need for mutual countenance for better acquaintance, and a need for mutual countenance and aid; and he trusted that something might result to the benefit of all from the present fraternal intercourse. As they proposed to have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all," and to be engaged in one company object, the enganged in one company object, the enganged in one comone God and Father of all," and to be engaged in one common object, the emancipation of men from error and sin, so they ought more and more to feel and act as breathers. He offered them the congratulations of the American people on the recent triumphs of the cause of civil and religious libersty, and gave a brief sketch of the measures which are pursuing in America, and the state of religious parties there. He spoke particularly of the successful operations of the American Unitarian Association, in providing religious instruction for the destitute poor of Boston, and the growing interest throughout the community in the cause of religious education. He concluded by acknowledging the kindness with which he had been welcomed to England, and saying, that as by a singular coincidence the two Associations were formed on the same day of the same year, he would regard it as an omen that they would go on their way together, joined heart and hand in a zealous, affectionate and holy co-operation.

\* For the information of those who may not recur to the \* For the information of those who may be fact, we state, that the gendleman here named is our respectable townsan and fellow-citizen, Rev. HEXRY WARE, jr. who a few months since sailed, for Europe for the benefit of his health.

[Watchman.]

LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A meeting for the double purpose of petitioning parlia-nent on the subject of Slavery, and of forming an Auxiliary

to the London Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the Star Inn, Lewes, May 14, 1829.

Mr. Dicker took the chair, and thus expressed the object of the meeting:—"What we are anxious for is, that the slave should not be dependent for a whole skin, for domestic comfort, or for religions privileges, on the humanity of his masster, but be able to claim them as his right under the paternal protection of the British Constitution. In fact, that he may "sit under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid,"—that (as an able advocate of the cause remarked) when his cheerful and voluntary labor is performed, he may return with the firm step and erect brow of a British citizen, from the field which is his freehold, to the house that is his castle. But this can never be accomplished as long as the present system exists—a system that degrades the slaves to the level of cattle, and gives the master almost unlimited power over them. The master may feel it his duty, or find it his interest, not to abuse that power; but the slave has no effectual protection against it; and we know too well that the most cruel abuse of power is constantly occurring. Besides, the best of the system is radically bad. The glowing picture that the West Indians often give us of the contentment and happiness of their slaves, and of their refusing sometimes to purchase or even accept their freedom, is really more distressing to the contemplative mind, than the tynnnous exercise of the whip; for this only shows the bodily sufferings they are exposed to, while their preference of slavery, and happiness in it, (if this be true) shows the more lamentable fact of their wretched mornal and intellectual degradation, and proves as strongly as any thing, the necessity of our exertions in their behalf."

any thing, the necessity of our exertions in their behalf."

District Visiting Society.—The first General Meeting of the subscribers and friends to this Institution, was held in London June 3d, the Marquis Cholmoedely in the chair. The general object is, to divide London into districts and appoint suitable visiters to each, that a knowledge of the spiritual and temporal destitucion of the inhabitants of that great metropolis might be obtained. The Report adverted to the great temporal distress that prevailed in the metropolis, and the impossibility of acquiring, without the aid of a Society like this, an adequate knowledge of its extent.—Chr. Watch. abr.

Primitive Methodists.—The representatives of this body of Christians held their 10th Conference at Scotter, in Lincolnshire, from May 14th to 19th. The meeting was harmonious, and the reports from the various circuits evinced a high state of prosperity. During the past year, 2,101 members, 29 itinerant preachers, 359 local preachers, and 87 chapels have been added; forming a total of 33,711 members, 233 sinerant preachers, 2,568 local preachers, and 411 chapels. The labors of this Society have hitherto been confined to England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man; but, at the last conference, four preachers were appointed as Missionaries to the United States of North America, two of whom Messrs. Summersides and Morris, accompanied by the Rev. W. Clowes, the founder of the connexion, left this town a few days ago for Liverpool, where the will be joined by their colleagues, Messrs Knowles and Watkius.—id.

Missionary Association, Scotch Church, Swallow street, London.—The 7th anniversary meeting was held May 26th. Its object is, to support by pecuniary contributions, the preaching of the Gospel in foreign parts. Two Philanthropic Societies had been selected, viz. the London and the Scotch Missionary Societies; the former having a claim on account of the local situation of this Auxiliary, and the splendour, exertion, and success of its services in the cause of truth; and the latter having those very peculiar claims that resulted from the ties of national attachment. The receipts during the past year amounted to £310.—id.

Southwark Aux. Reformation Society.—The design of Southwark Aux. Reformation Society.—The design of this Society is; to oppose the errors of the Church of Rome in the most strait forward manner possible. G. Finch Esq. pointed out the dangers arising from the Church of Rome, declaring it as his opinion, that that Church was still the same as it ever was, even when at its greatest height, and when most exposed to the charge of corruption. The efforts made to extend Catholiciens evere, he said, insidious and dangeross. They were like the arrow flying by day, like the pestilence walking in darkness. The publications of the Roman Catholicies were defined to palliate and soften down and explain away the errors of Catholicism, and thus to prepare the minds of Protestants for the reception of its doctrines.—id.

Baptist Building Fund.—A general meeting of the friends and supporters of this fund, was held in London June 15th. The Rev. Mr. Payne, of Ashford, described the difficulties, analisty, and labor of the ministers employed in begging according to the old method, and the great inconvenience, and, frequently, mischiefs occasioned by it to churches and congregations. During the absence of the minister, he said, the congregations were dispersed, and the church became unsettled; an expedition for begging often led to the separation between the pastor and his flock. The system of begging would, by this fund, if it were well supported, be rendered unnecessary.

## SOUTH SEAS.

A Great Missionary Meeting.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Barff, Missionary, dated Raiaten, May 26, 1828, says.—"We never had a meeting of such interest in this part of the world. The arrival of the Rev. Mr. Williams, from Roroton, accompanied by the King of that island, gave to our May Meeting an unusual degree of interest. This King, whose name is Makea, made a very interesting speech, in which he thanked the people of these islands, now assembled, for their exertions to promote his salvation, and to deliver him and his people from the snares of the devil. The effect of this speech on the natives was like that of an electric shock.

of an electric shock.

"The chiefs proposed that we should make the Leeward Islands' Missionary Meeting general, and meet alternately at each island. Such meetings could not have been accomplished formerly without great hazard at sea; but now that so many large and strong boats are built, this can be done with safety." with safety.

with safety."

Brother Williams's account of the spread of the Gospel among the Harvey Islands, the Sandwich Islands, and other groups, afforded us much interest, as well as the various communications received from the native teachers, testifying the progress of divine truth in all these places. It was agreed at the meeting to send native teachers, as soon as expedient, to the various groups of islands to the westward, as far as New Calcidonia. The means to be employed in convexing them, is a vessel built by the king of Roroton, conveying them, is a vessel built by the king of Roroton, in which the king and brother Williams came to Raistea. Each Island is to furnish two Missionaries or native teachers, viz. two from Ruruto, two from Maiaoiti, two from Hunhine, two from Tona, and two from Borabora, to be placed by brother Williams on the Haam-

soratora, to be placed by brother Williams on the Haminons group, &c. &c.

Rarotogniam Scriptures, &c.—We are very anxious to
return to Huahine, in order to print, as speedily as possible,
the Epistle to the Galatians, and the Gospel of John, in the
Rarotognia dialect, leaving larger works for brother Bourn,
to print, such as Isaiah, Jeremiah, Samuel, Judges, &c.,
which are all ready for the press. The Old Testament will
be necessarily left a little longer unprinted, brother Not
having carnestly requested all our assistance to complete as
perfect an edition of the New Testament as all our united
efforts can effect, and that as speedily as possible.

We held our Missionary Meeting at Huahine previous to
our coming down here. The good work prospers at Huahine and Maisoiti, and, indeed at almost all the Leeward
Islands.

## SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

## APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

[From an Account of Memorials.]

Ever since the mail was first transported in the U. States on the Sabbath, this violation of the day of rest has been a source of grief and pain to many individuals, who are justly ranked among the most intelligent, useful, and virtuous of our citizens. To the certain knowledge of the compiler of these pages, much regret has been expressed, by persons residing in many parts of the Union, that a practice so pernicious in its tendency and consequences, should have been sanctioned by any department of our national government.

Post-offices in our large towns, were gradually opened, one after another, for a part of the Sabbath; and in 1810, a section was inserted, in the law regulating the post-office, by which post-masters were obliged to deliver letters at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week. This law attracted very little attention at the time; and it is supposed, [From an Account of Memorials.]

by which post-masters were obliged to deliver letters at all reasonable hours, on every day of the seek. This law attracted very little attention at the time; and it is supposed, that the section alluded to was scarcely considered at all, except by the committee that introduced it. A member of congress recently declared it to be very strange, that such a provision should have crept into the law; for it was clearly a repeal of the Fourth Commandment. Most certainly this is the fact, unless it can be shown, that to keep the post-office open in every city, town, and village of our land, on every Sabbath of the year, and in a time of the profoundest peace, is a work of necessity and mercy; a proposition not very likely to be established, when the post-office in London, the most populous, the most busy, and the most commercial city in the world, is closed, during the whole of every Sabbath. Indeed, it is absurd to speak of the business of the mails and the post-office, as being a work of necessity at all times, when the cu-tom-house, the public offices at the seat of government, and all the courts of justice, are uniformly closed one day in seven; and when great numbers of our most active and enterprising men of business never receive their letters on the Sabbath, and yet

conduct their affairs with as much skill, prudence, and suc-

costs as others.

The keeping open of post offices, on the day of sacred rest, has been to many hearts a still greater grief and burden, than the transportation of the mail on that day. In many towns, both large and small, the post office is so located, as to attract crowds of idlers, who do not pretent to any

The keeping open of post oances, on the day of sacred rest, has been to many hearts a still greater grief and burdes, than the transportation of the mail on that day. In many towns, both large and small, the post office is so located, as to attract crowds of idlers, who do not prestend to any plea of necessity. The young, if they have not pious parents or guardians, are led, by this public and authorized show of business to disregard the Sabbath, and to withdraw themselves from public worship. All these consequences were foreseen at once, by those who are accustomed to regard moral causes and their effects.

Soon after the close of the last war, numerous petitions were presented from inhabitants of different parts of the U. States, (on the Atlantic coast and beyond the Alleghany mountains,) asking for a removal of these evils, which they had observed to be increasing. The attention of congress was in some degree arrested, and a respectful report was made by the post-master general; but a regard to what was supposed to be the public accommodation and convenience prevented any legislative interposition.

From that time to the present, the multiplied evils of Sabbath-breaking have become more and more apparent; and the apprelension has been extensively felt, that an irresistible flood of business and pleasure will roll over the saccilius institutions of religion, and leave our beloved had a moral desolation. Hence it has been a subject of conversation for years, in many a circle of reflecting and patriotic men, and in many states of the Union, if not in every state, that the friends of the Sabbath should come forward, and plead its claims before the national legislature. It has been said, from year to year, that doubtless many petitions would be offered, if the work of petitioning were once seriously commenced. But the matter was delayed for reasons, which, though not satisfactory, are very apt to have influence; such as, "It is not our duty, in this city, or town, to begin;" or, "We have petitioned already, and i

citizens in forwarding petitions whenever a commencement should be made.

It was with the highest gratification, therefore, that the friends of religion in different parts of the land, were informed, that a most respectable committee, composed of gentlemen of different religious denominations, had been constituted in the largest of our commercial cities, and had sent forth an invitation to their countrymen to join in the petition, which was soon to be presented. This was early in December last; and, before the close of that month, many petitions had been forwarded, and some were before the post-office committee of each house of congress. Others continued to arrive till the last weeks of the session; and, in the whole, four hundred and forty-one distinct petitions were presented to the House of Representatives, and twenty-post-office committees.

\* This number does not include a few duplicates sent to the Senate, having the same signatures as were sent to the other house. The whole number of petitions presented to both houses is 467.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1829. A TRACT TO EVERY FAMILY.

The August number of the Tract Magnzine contains the Results of the monthly distribution of Tracts to every

amily that is willing to receive them, in the city of New York." We have also received the same in the shape of in occasional Tract of 12 pages; and it makes a very in eresting Tract, which we should gladly transfer to our colnns at full length, if it were practicable. Our readers are strongly solicted to obtain the Tract from the various Depositaries, and peruse it with solemn attention. The plan s this in substance: The work is referred to a "City Comnittee," one from each Ward, each individual becoming responsible for the thorough occupancy of the Ward assigned m. He explores his field, and divides it into convenient districts, averaging about 60 families each, which are numbered and a map drawn for the distributor. A meeting of

friends of the cause in each Ward is called, and the object and plan explained to them, when persons volunteer as distribu-tors and select their districts. During the first 15 days of each month, the distributors visit every family, leave the Tract for the month (the same Tract throughout the city,) converse on religion, recommend the reading of the Bible, attendance on public worship, the placing of children in Sabbath schools, and whatever seems adapted to their spiritual good. On or before the 15th of each month, the distributors make returns to the committee of the Ward, which are prepared for the City Committee. This Committee are fully convinced, that this plan essentially may be successfully adopted in every part of the United States.

The Magazine or special Tract contains many particulars, as Results of Distributions in New-York, which are highly encouraging to the prosecution of the plan. Also, no less than 30 Practical Suggestions drawn from the facts related, and some Additional Motives presented to the Christian public at large to engage in the same work .- It will be seen from our columns, that the plan has been adopted in various parts of the country, and the prospect is that it will

## THE MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY OF PA.

Is located at Germantown; John Monteith, Principal; and intended to be " a School of the Church of Christ, for the purpose of a thorough and Christian education.' first term has just closed, with 22 students; 7 of whom are young men, professors of religion, desirous of preparing themselves for active usefulness in the work of the gospel; the rest are of minor age, sons of pious parents. The stustudy and recitation and 4 in bodily exercise. They labor at farming, gardening, and various mechanical arts. In making their bills, not only are skill and success in labor taken into the account, but also faithfulness to the interests of the school, diligent care of its property, goodness of character, and moral influence. The success of the plan thus far has been very satisfactory. W. H. Burroughs, Principal of the Academy in Trenton, has been appointed as an additional Professor, who will enter upon his duties in the fall and conduct the mathe-

## INDIAN RIGHTS.

The course recently pursued by the General Government towards the Cherokee Indians, and for several years past adopted by the Executive of Georgia, has excited great inquiry in the community. As it has now become a national question, it is of great importance that it be thoroughly discussed and generally understood. A writer apparently com-petent has undertaken the task in the columns of the Naional Intelligencer at Washington. The editors have promised to insert his numbers; and we may judge of their bearing and importance, from the following introductory notice which has already appeared.

1. This is a subject which must be abundantly discussed in our country.

2. It will be among the most important, and probably the most contested business of the twenty-first Congress. Some able members of Congress, to my certain knowledge, wish to have the matter discussed.

to have the matter discussed.

3. I expect to make it appear, by a particular examina-tion of treaties, that the United States are bound to secure to the Cherokees the integrity and inviolability of their territory, till they voluntarily surrender it.

ritory, till they voluntarily surrender it.

4. In the course of this investigation I shall not agree with
the present Executive of the United States, in the construction which he gives to treaties, but shall be sustained by the
uniform tenor of our negotiations with the Indians, and legislation for them, from the origin of our government to the

present day.

5. My discussions will not assume a party character at all; and whenever I speak of the President, or the Secretary of War, it shall always be by their official designation, and in a respectful manner. Though I think that the President has greatly mistaken his powers and his duty in regard to the Indians, I have no wish concerning him, but that he may be a wise and judicious ruler of our growing republic.

## TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

"One who seeks to be useful," has our best wishes for success, though we do not publish his remarks. If we can herenster offer him any hints that we think may assist him, we shall do so very cheerfully. Meantime let him use his pen freely, and faithfully, to correspond with his friends on

the concerns of futurity. As to his question we would to that anonymous letters are not in all cases improper and is expedient; but they should probably be seldom resorted to expedient; but they should probably se senious resorted to, and always with great caution and produce. The writer should not only have "an intention of doing good," but the should not only have "an intention of doing good," but the should not only nave an intention of coing good, out that intention should be very manifest. Besides, all alleged  $f_{acts}$ should be beyond dispute, and all counsel or reproof beston. ed should be evidently of great importance. The cases are very rare, when an act of personal friendship and fidelity needs to seek concealment for its author in this manner wheras, let this practice be considered as approved in the community, and unlimited facilities are afforded to the kn ers of mischief for scattering firebrands, arrows and death

#### SABBATH SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

A correspondent on our last page has turned the attention of our readers to this useful publication; and we can cheerfully add our own testimony to the great and favorable change, which has been made in the manner of filling its

YOUTH'S COMPANION .- Vol. III. Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder Price One Dollar a year in advance.

Price One Dollar a year in advance.

CONTESTS OF NO. 9.—Narrative. The Officer's Daughter; being the History of Emily Notion.—Natural History. The Tiger's Cave.—The Nursery. The Little Mouse Caught.—The Sabbath School. Account of J. B. W.—Editorial. Search the Scriptures.—Miscellany. Parent and Child. Industry in a good cause. Example for Young Ladies.—Poetry. Druking Joe.

for Young Ladies.—Poetry. Drinking Joe.

CONTENTS OF No. 10.—Narrative. The Officer's

Daughter, continued.—Religion. Rules for the Sabbath.

—The Sabbath School. Dialogue between Thomas and

James.—The Nursery. "I don't care." "I won't."—

Learning. Morning Lessons, No. 7. The Scottish Girl.

Natural History. Singular Friendship between a dog

and a Partridge.—Morality. The Ouion Bed.—Obstua
ry. Interesting Account of a dear listle boy.—Editorial.

Habits of Childhood.—Miscellany. Poison instead of

Food. Boys look at this. Music. Charity. Intrepidity.

Poetry. Rural Walk. Intemperance.

#### CORNER STONE LAID. The morning of Tuesday last was a delightful season

the friends of Seamen in this city. They stood upon the foundation which is laid for a Mariners' Church on Purchast Street, Fort Hill, consecrated the place to the ser-vice of God, and invoked his benediction on their undertaking in erecting there a spiritual asylum for the weary mariner. The Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, present Seamen's Preacher in this port, commenced with prayer, and read the inscription which is made upon the plate deposited. The Rev. Dr. Jenks, pastor of Green street church, presided, laid the corner stone, and addressed the assembly. The Rev. Mr. Brown, Seamen's Preacher at Charleston, S. C. made the concluding prayer. Dr. Jenks remarked, that the first meeting for seamen in this port was held eleten years ago on the 9th inst., and he believed the same place had been open for their religious instruction every Sabbath since.
Still, the people of Boston have not generally regarded this interesting class of men, by whose toils and perils they have their wealth; and the efforts which have been made for their salvation have been sustained by the zeal and persererance of a few, under many, and great discouragements. Now. to see a Mariners' Church rising for their accommodation, and the favor of God evidently resting on the whole enterprize from the beginning, was ground of thankfulness and joy and hope. This stedfast friend of Seamen could not but say, in the fulness of his heart, "The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul." And may all among us who love Zion claim a share in this gratulation, though the applica tion be late for some of us, by helping to place the walls of the foundation and to bring forth the top stone with praise

INSCRIPTION. MARINERS' CHURCH; Erected by Boston Seamen's Friend Society. Corner Stone laid August 11th, 1829.

Building Committee.

Tobias Lord, Charles Scudder, Newton Willey, William B. Reynolds.—Richard Bond, Architect.
Boston Seamen's Friend Society, organized January 1829
Incorporated Jan. 1829.—Wm. Ropes, President.

Ministers to the Seamen in Boston. Rev. William Jenks, D. D. from 1818 to 1826. Rev. Stephen Bailey, from 1827 to 1828. Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, present Minister.

Articles Deposited.

First Annual Report of the Boston Seamen's Friend Soety. Address of the Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society. The May, June, and July numbers of the Sailor's Magazine. The Boston Recorder of August 6. N. E. Palladium of Aug. 7.

## THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

THE SPECIAL BIBBLE EFFORT.

The Kennebee (County) Bible Society, Maine, hel their 14th annual meeting at Hallowell, July 21. They re solved, to approve the resolution of the Parent Societe & supplying the Union in two years. This society has feed 15 auxiliaries within a year past, and done much to wards exploring and supplying their appropriate field; some of the towns, the proportion of families found deed its was very great; as in Dearborn, 42 families out of 84, as in Rome, 57 out of 120. The whole number of copies distributed was 1160 Bibles, 1633 Testaments. [C. Mir. doi: 10.0016/j.c. N. V. A. Romelie, is about to k. supplies. Oneida Co. N. Y.—An agent is about to be employ the Directors of the Oneida County Bible Society

by the Directors of the Oneida County Bible Society, to visit the towns in course, till the work of distribution irom-pleted. The raising of the \$1500, pledged last spring, will be subsequently attempted as a special effort, either late in the fall or in the winter.

In New-Hampshire.—The Directors of the N. H. Bible Society, more than a year since, published a Resolution, to supply all those families within the State that might be found destitute of the holy volume, as soon as practicable. This Resolution, already nearly carried into effect, through the instrumentality of their Agents, Auxiliaries and the friends of the cause, they hope to be able with a good destination. the instrumentality of their Agents, Auxiliarus and the friends of the cause, they hope to be able with a good of gree of confidence, to pronounce fully accomplished at their anniversary in September next. The Directors have published in the Observer a special call upon the Auxiliaria and all friends of the cause, inviting their united efforts for this purpose, seconding the late resolution of the Parent Sciety. They suggest to every minister the expediency of preaching one sermon at least in August, on the universal diffusion of the servictures. ciety. They suggest to preaching one sermon at diffusion of the scriptures.

diffusion of the scriptures.

Courtland Gounty, N. Y.—At a special meeting let 23d, the Courtland Co. Bible Society resolved to approach resolution of the Parent Society:—to agree to pay \$1900 year for two years, with a humble reliance on divined to aid that Society in redeeming that pledge;—and to streat the Branch Societies in the county to contribute the proportions of that sum.

The Res. Air. Merrimack Bible Society .- The 19th annual me

Merrimack Bible Society.—The 19th annual of this Society was held at Newburyport July 29th, sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Barbour. ciety embraces the northern part of Essex county, junction with the Society for Sakein and Vicinity made a special effort to supply every destitute fast county; which object, at least so far as relates to ciety, was successfully accomplished more than a The Managers report, therefore, the distribution copies of the Bible and 7 of the Testament, it past year. Their report highly approves the reco copies of the Bible and 7 of the Testament, during past year. Their report highly approves the recent retion of the Parent Society to supply the country; and ommends that the Society to supply the country; and ommends that the Society to supply the country; and omplication throughout the country for contributions to object. It does not appear, from the account in the ald, that the Society adopted the proposal of their Mgers; but they "voted, after considerable debate upst legality and expediency of the subject,—that as is had dollars of the permanent funds of this society, be appredicted and paid over to the American Bible Society, is month of January next." We observe also, in the paper, that a special meeting is called for the purpor reconsidering this vote. We presente that objection is made to affording assistance to the Parent Society, but to this mode of doing it.

Hartford at Work. "The returns of the collectors

Hartford at Work. "The returns of the collect this city, are not yet complete—but in the three Congretional Societies, from \$1100 to \$1200 have already be subscribed and collected, towards the effort to raise \$19,0 in the four Northern Counties of this State, to circulate the Eible among the destitute."

Bible among the destitute.

Hancock (County, Me.) Bible Society.—The Is mual meeting was held at Castine, July 15th. A resolution was passed, to supply every destitute family in the cawith the whole Bible, within one year, provided other lands of the country of the cast with the whole Bible, within one year, provided once in Associations in the county would co-operate in the wor and arrangements were made to carry the resolution is effect. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messr. Pin ham, Mason and Crosby.—Ellaworth Cour. abr.

Edinburgh Review.—Mr. Jeffrey has resigned the torship of this far-famed journal, and is to be succeeded Professor Macrey Napier.

PROGRE Litchfield Cou e County Societ Smith, Preside C. Smith, Preside the State, in the of towns or parishes, to entire abstinence ed; whole number in Torringford; on ducted three fourths given up the sale, ed this summer wit or has lately renoun not prevail. Salis or 59 families. Of family. In 1828, now, none kept for Ashby, Ms.—A July 4, 1828, on the members only were

July 4, 1523, on the members only were added. Here has vance. Several files exclude it from diminished. One out it. The number and unity increasing, tiestigator, abr. Conway, N. A here in April last, now numbers 79 tempt was made a Many who then a Society.

many of the citi Brooklyn, N. story building has in which time ther

consumed either be employed.

Henniker, N ed. A Ladies' S Hampton, N. bracing nearly a tary reports a

pectability, or to North Stor Eden, N. Y

In Pulaski, ion, and there we in 1827, the passed, by the awful lifted up his voic pense with the avesting, and the people. Little when a number up to the work. up to the work appeals to a eroting. This was tion from all clawith the Society believed to abst

have excluded t Trumansby March 1828, wi A light, however and 12 young me ually increased. filled, and at the their places and spirits or wine distiller in the store and one Smithfield, 1

months, embra bers from 60 to table people. I tion of spirits d Warrenton, lawyers and othe A great change of In Putnam, Of the Muskingu traders of treati Several in both dram, have give for the purpose, no custom. The posed to be deen ers, nearly or a hundred persons whom drank the the whole length. for the purp

The Washing making an exten late meeting, as work, are a

At Bridgeton, sell one the pro Ship Salem, York for Antw Steam Boats cellor Livingstor its.—The owner ing between Ne ceived \$1000 ps board—the pric A plantation i two barrels of with ten gallons.

The Northern Va. held its see pressive discours motto of the Soc met, make not, a Many respectable spirits, except manishingh-toned S

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Lord's-days, alle
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easy, who keep si
said of our city,
or the intempera Opposition of Castleton, Vt. value the will sell Croix for 70; at them put it as become a drug

The Glass H glass blower lat the city of New hot day, his fell work by the led stain. He was ed gave out an another fell as carried out of the About 100 m wich Landing, half covered wis was used. We addown to the ciety.

Cheering. cionati, will be also from the Pi Young Men of large and resp tween 70 and l abstinence.

es improper and in-e seldom resorted to, rudence. The writer doing good," but that ides, all alleged facts tel or reproof bestonce. The cases are or in this manner as approved in the afforded to the low-, arrows and death.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

cestigator, abr.

Convey, N. H.—A Temperance Society was formed here in April last, in which young men took the lead. It now numbers 79 members, of both sexes. The first attempt was made a year befoge, with very small success. Many who then refused, are now firm supporters of the

Many unit the state of the society was formed Society. Manlius, N. Y.—A Temperance Society was formed July 24th, and the constitution received the signatures of muny of the citizens.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The L. I. Star informs, that a two story building has been completed in that village in 8 weeks; in which time there was not one glass of spirituous liquor concarmed either by carpenters, masons, or any individuals ampliated.

Henniker, N. H.—A gentlemen's Society lately form-l. A Ladies' Society formed some time since, 40 mem-

Hampton, N. H.—This Society has 81 members, embracing nearly all the members of the Academy. Secretary reports alarming facts still existing in that place.

At Lanesborough, Ms.—A lecture has been given by G. N. Briggs Esq. advocating the doctrine, that every individual in the community, who makes claim to the least respectability, or to patriotism, must pledge himself to abstain from the use of ardest spirits.

Journ. of Hum.

from the use of ardent spirits. Journ. of Hum. Providence, R. L.—A gentlemau, who employs from 30 to 50 journeymen at the mason business, now eggages none but temperate persons and saves his 3 hogsheads of rum annually.

North Stonington, Conn. Society received 40 additional members on the 4th of July, after an address.

Eden, N. Y., a Temperance Tavern has recently been

In Pulaski, N. Y. a Society was formed July 4th of 60

Rome, N. Y. is a flourishing half-shire town on the Eric

store and one grocery have ceased to selly sales at others much diminished.

Smithfield, Pa.—A Society has existed here about 5 months, embracing several neighboring townships. Members from 60 to 80, including a majority of the most respectable people. Few professors aid in the cause? Consumption of spirits diminished; some think as from 10 to one. id.

Warrenton, Va.—A Society lately organized, embracing lawyers and other persons of intelligence and refinement. A great change observed lately during court week. id.

In Pulnam, Ohio, and Zanesville, on the opposite side of the Muskingum, the practice has long prevailed among traders of treating every customer and urging him to drink. Several in both places have broken off; and, instead of a dram, have given a short address on Temperance printed for the purpose. They have thus done much good, and lost no custom. The sales to town customers in Putnam is supposed to be decreased three fourths; and to country customers, nearly or quite one half. At Zanesville, above three hundred persons sat a dinner on the 4th of July, most of whom drank their toasts in beer, though the table was set the whole length with bottles.

The Washinston County Pa. Tennersecon Society is

whom drank their tolers in over, though the table was set the whole length with bottles.

The Washington County Pa. Temperance Society is making an extensive effort to suppress intemperance. At a late meeting, as we observe from the papers printed in the county, committees were appointed for every township, to aid in forming small Societies. The persons engaged in the work, are among the most respectable and influential in the county. About one handred farmers in the county have cut their grain without the use of ardent epirits.

At Bridgeton, Me. a trader who used to sell fourteen hids, of rum during the hay season, has not been able to sell one the present ceason.

Ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, has sailed from New-York for Antwerp, without rum.

Jour. Com. abr.

Steem Boats.—The tables of the steam packet Chan-

Steam Boats.—The tables of the steam packet Chan-

cellor Livingston are to be set hereafter without ardent spir-its.—The owners of the steam-boats Bellona and Victor, ply-ing between New-York and New-Brunswick, formerly re-ceived \$1000 per annum for the rent of the bar-rooms on board—the price is now reduced to \$50.—Phil. § Inv.

A plantation in New-Jersey was formerly supplied with two barrels of whiskey, in lieu of which, it is now furnished with ten gallons of molasses.

The Northern Neck Temperance Society, Lancaster, Co.

The Northern Neck Temperance Society, Lancaster, Co. Va. held its second anniversary in May hast, when an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. D. T. Bail. The motto of the Society, says the Richmond Herald, is, "Drink mat, make not, self not, distribute not, the dreadful hane."

Many respectable men, who abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except medicinally, are not quite prepared to join this high-tomed Society.

spirits, except medicinally, are not quite prepared to join this high-toned Society.

Fifty laborers on the Quinnebaug Dam, are said to have banished whiskey.

Franklin Hotel Improved.—The respectable occupant of this much frequented house of entertainment has come to the laudable resolution of totally closing his Bar-Room on Lord's-days, allowing on that day the sale of no ardent spirits. On the hast Subbaul, he commenced this new arrangement. We hope this testimony of respect for the day specially devoted to religious exercises will be followed by otherway, who keep similar houses, and that very soon it will be said of our city, Boston has no place of resort for the idler or the intemperate.

Boston Watchman of July 31.

Donastiton in Rum Selling.—A retailer of spirits in

said of our city, Boston has no place of resort for the idler or the intemperate. Boston Watchman of July 31.

Opposition in Rum Selling.—A retailer of spirits in Castleton, Vt. wishes to have it understood by the public, that he will sell New Rum for 28 cents per gallon, and St. Croix for 70; and 3 per cent. lower than his neighbors, let them put it as low as they will. [At this rate it will soon become a drug, as the Temperate folks propose.]

The Glass Blower and Dam Builder.—A respectable glass blower lately informed a Temperance meeting near the city of New-York, that a year or two since, in a very hot day, his fellow workmen determined to continue their work by the help of ardent spirits, and he resolved to abstain. He was himself uninjured, but every man that drinked gave out and quit work; one fell, and died in 4 hours; another fell and died in 12 hours; and 4 or 5 were carried out of the glass house and recovered with difficulty.—About 100 men, while building a bridge lately at Norwich Landing, Conn., were obliged to stand for many days half covered with cold fresh water. Not a drop of spirit was used. When the work was finished, these men marched down to the village in a body, to join the Temperance Society.

N. Y. Obs. abr.

Cheering.—The reader, after perusing a paragraph under the second of the sec

ciety.

Cheering.—The reader, after perusing a paragraph mader "Annals of Intemperance" respecting deaths in Cincinnati, will be cheered by the following account abridged also from the Pandect. On the evening of July 27th, the Young Men of that city held a meeting which was very large and respectable. A Society was organized, and between 70 and 80 arrayed themselves on the side of entire abrunance.

GAZINE. ; and we can cheer

.-- Vol. III. Boston Recorder Nursery. The Lit-thool. Account of J. tures. — Miscelland od cause. Example

ice. The Officer's es for the Subbath, ween Thomas and re." "I won't."—
The Scottish Girl. ship between a dog uion Bed.—Obitusle boy.—Editorial
Poison instead of
harity. Intrepidity

AID. lelightful season to ey stood upon the Church on Puron their under lum for the weary prayer, and read te deposited. The church, presided, assembly. The s remarked, that the held eleven years ne same place had very Sabbath since. perally regarded this and perils they have been made for their and perseverance

thankfulness and en could not he ire accomplishe among us who love though the applicaplace the walls o stone with praise END SOCIETY.

Willey, William ized January 1828. opes, President. 1818 to 1826.

en's Friend Socie, and July num The Boston Re-

EFFORT. ociety, Maine, held I, July 21. They re-e Parent Society for his society has for and done much t, and done much to-appropriate field. In families found destitute families out of 84, and ents. [C. Mir. abr about to be employed inty Bible Society, to k of distribution is com-pledged last spring, will al effort, either late in Utica Recorder.

ors of the N. H. Bible ished a Resolution, to State that might be soon as practicable d into effect, through Auxiliaries and the able with a good dethy accomplished at ter-the Directors have pub-ill upon the Auxiliaries g their united efforts for solution of the Parent So-colution of the Parent Solished at

ty resalved to approve the agree to pay \$1000 a reliance on divina aid, but pledge;—at to sacurety to contribute their Utien Rec. abr. he 19th annual moeting ryport July 29th, when Mr. Barbour. This So Mr. Bartiour. This Soft Essex county. In coalem and Vicinity, it has
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far as relates to this Soled more than a year ago,
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Testament, during the
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Parent Society, but only a that objection is a

ns of the collectors fo at in the three Congress

1200 have already been
the effort to raise \$10,000
his State, to circulate the
Coun. Obs.

le Rociety.—The Ist. ac-July 15th. A resolution tute family is the county, ear, provided other Bible co-operate in the work;

y has resigned the edi-

A Rare Example.—An eminent merchant of Boston, who carries on an extensive commerce to the Coast of Africa, including the Colony at Liberia, refuses to send a single gallon of ardent spirits, although it is almost the only article that will yield a profit. He lately made a losing voyage when an investment in the poisonous liquid would have yielded a large profit. Yet he adheres to his resolution. Some time ago, he received an order from Liberia for a quantity of rum. He answered it by pressing on his correspondent the duty of refusing to deal in the article.

Severe, but just opinion.—A friend of Temperance lately, in conversation with a Distiller, said, "Mr., let me seriously ack you, would you advise a man to drink rum?" The distiller replied—"Sir, men will have it, and I have made my money by supplying it to them—but, in my judgment, the man is a root that Dentries it."

Phil. & Inves. abr. PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Litchfield County, Conn.—The 1st monthly meeting of the County Society, was held July 26, at Sharon. Hon. J. C. Smith, President of the Society, formerly Governor of the State, in the chair. Delegates were present from 15 towns or parishes. The whole number reported, pledged to entire abstinence, was 961; several Societies, not reported; whole number in the county already more than 1000. In Torringford; one merchant stopped sale; consumption reduced three fourths, last year. Sharon, 3 merchants have given up the sale, this year. Norfolk; all raisings conducted this summer without spirits. Warren; only tavern keeper has lately renounced the sale. Much opposition, but does not prevail. Salisbury, Mt. Riga Society, containing 40 or 30 families. One Temperance member at least in every family. In 1823, five hundred dollars worth of spirit sold; now, none kept for sale.

Arbby, Ms.—A Temperance Society was formed here,

now, none kept for sale.

Ashby, Ms.—A Temperance Society was formed here, July 4, 1828, on the principle of entire abstinence. Eight members only were obtained; to whom 6 were afterward added. Here has been great opposition, but a steady advance. Several farmers have rejected rum. Many families exclude it from their houses, and the sale has been much diminished. One building has been framed and raised without it. The number of the Female Society has been gradually increasing, till it amounts to about 60.—Phil. & Investigator, abr.

At Springfield, on the 14th of July, Col. John Warner, of Greenwich, was elected Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 4th Division. No spirituous liquor nor wine was used on the occasion.

An old man's day's work.—On the 27th of July, Mr. Solomon Pomeroy, of Eastlampton, aged 77 years 7 months, reaped one acre and one rod of rye, and raked and loaded two loads of hay. He used no ardent spirits. [We suspect be never used much of that article.]

We learn from the Democrat, that a Society was formed on the 3d inst. in Saco, Me.; when a committee was chosen to present copies of the constitution for signature to all the citizens.

The Methodist Quarterly Conference of N. Carolina have a no methodist Quarterly Conference of N. Carolian have resolved, that they will not vote for men as members of Con-gress or the State Legislature, who are intemperate, or who treat for electioneering purposes. They request the preach-ers also to recommend this example to the private members of the church.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Death: Death:—The Cincinnati Pandect of July 28th, contains an account of John Birdsell, who was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death. The governor had offered to change his pusishment to solitary confinement for life, but he peremptorily refused. On the 24th of July, he was brought forth to execution, when he ascended the ladder with a firge-ms smittaged himself, muttering oaths and imprecations e imbecility of old age ever, his heart failed him, and le of the saints of the A the influence of delirium occanall serious earnest.——The same paper says, "On Wednedschine.dmg last, the 22tinst. an inquest was held upon the body of William McKinney, of this city. Verdict of the jury—he came to his death by a fit, occasioned by intemperance. We are informed by the evidence given at the inquest, that this man had been under the continual influence of spirituous liquors for many weeks, and had literally become a stalking monument of shaune."—On the same page it is added: "We are again called to record the fatal consequences of intemperance in the death of William Thompson, of this city, who died on Friday last, the 24th inst. in a ft of intoxication."
—And again, in the same column: "Died on Wednesday, the 22d instant. Mr. Hoyle, from Baltimore, and who arrived in this city on Saturday last. He had been apparently affected with Mania a potu, and manifested considerable had been drinking freely of ice-water and lemonate, and in the evening was taken with a fit and died suddenly. We understand he has a wife and one child reviding at Baltimore."—Let us recapitulate: In one small city, two deaths in one day: two days after, another, and a rum hardened criminal brought forth to the gallows for the ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE. Rome, N. Y. is a flourishing half-shire town on the Eric canal. It had 4 distilleries, 2 owned by professors of religion, and there was no alarm of danger from ardest spirits. In 1827, the pastor of the congregational church was roused, by the awful consequences he saw in other places, and lifted up his voice. He prevailed on 4 individuals to dispense with the upsal barrel of whiskey for haying and harvesting, and the happy consequences were known among the people. Little progress was made, however, till Nov. 1828; when a anuber of Young Men formed a Society and came up to the work. In Feb. 2 or 3 of them delivered eloquent appeals to a crowded audience, at their 1st Quarterly meeting. This was overwhelming to their fathers, and opposition from all classes died away. Nearly 300 have united with the Society, and nearly half that number besides are believed to abstain entirely from spirits. Two merchants have excluded them from their stores. Journ. Hum. abs.

Trumansburg, N. Y.—A Society was formed here in March 1828, with few members and discouraging prospects. Alight, however, was kindled in the place. In January last, after a public meeting, 44 gentlemen added their names and 12 young men in the evening. The Society then gradually increased. On the 4th of July the meeting house was filled, and at the close of the exercises 25 gentlemen rose in their places and gave in their sames. At the dinner, no spirits or wine. Since that time, 80 ladies have joined. A distiller in the vicinity admits, that his sales for home consumptions are reduced as from a barrel to a gallon. One store and one grocery have ceased to sell; sales at others months, embracies ages. denly. We understand he has a wife and one child reciding at Baltimore."——Let us recapitulate: In one small city, two deaths in one day: two days after, another, and a rum hardened criminal brought forth to the gallows for the murder of his wife. These are the triumphs of the monster. O for a thousand apostles of temperance to sound the terrific warning through the land, and save at least the multitudes who are parleying with temptation and sporting with danger.

tudes who are parleying with temptation and sporting with danger.

Death by Drowning.—The body of a laborer, named Henry Gates, formerly of Waterville, (Me.) was yesterday morning discovered floating in the dock near the end of Long wharf. He is supposed to have fallen from the wharf during the night, as he had been seen the preceding evening in a state of intoxication.—Bulletin.

Suicide.—About four o'clock vesterday afternoos, a colored woman threw herself out of a window of the three-story house 150 Anthony street, N. York. The wretched being came to the ground head-foremost, and was completely dashed to pieces. A coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and a verdict was returned, "that the deceased came to her death in a fit of mental derangement." The suicide was addicted to liquor, and early in the morning had pawaed her last gown for half a dollar, with which she purchased rum.—Jour. of Com.

The Washington, Pa. Reporter states a case of a man

rum.—Jour. of Com.

The Washington, Pa. Reporter states a case of a man at a raising, in that county, who, in a fit of intoxication, endeavoured to kill his sick son, to put him out of pain.

Van Rensselaer S. Brady, of Hamburgh, N.Y. in a fit of intoxication, jumped into a well, with intent to drown, but did not succeed. He was taken out and committed to the Poor house as a vagrant.

On the 24th July, Jonathan Chappell, of Maryland, N.Y. aged 53, committed suicide. He was a lover of ardent pairits.

Thaddeus Smith twice attempted to hang himself last week in New York, and was prevented. He was at length taken before a magistrate and committed to Bridewell. Before leaving the bar he said his life was miserable, and he had no wish to live. His domestic troubles had driven him to drink, and he was now so involved and wretched, that death was all he coveted.—Jour. of Com. abr.

William M'Neal, of Cooperstown, N.Y. hung himself on an apple tree near his house. He was about 45 years of age, and for many years past, had been very intemperate.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

London Anniversaries.—The London Missionary Register in speaking of the late anniversary meetings in that metropolis says, "The practice, of opening the meetings with prayer, is happily become very general; in various instances, also, the moet active friends of the respective institutions have previously assembled, in considerable numbers; and, after breakfasting together, have united in humbly invoking the divine blessing on the various meetings and societies. An improvement in the spirit of the meetings appears to us to be manifestly in progress, and may be reasonably expected where such a course of preparation is pursued."

Chapel at Edinburgh some time since in Chapel at Edinburgh some time since introduced, with the sanction of their parson, an Organ. The event occasioned a violent schism. The Synod of that extensive association, after devoting all their energies to determine the propriety of employing instrumential music in pastmody, have at length "issued their veto." The offending congregation are commanded to "knock down their organ instanter; and if their parson do not see to its immediate demolition, his name is to be struck off the relief roll."—Chr. Watch.

North Western Indians .- A letter has been received in North Western Indians.—A setter has been received it Hudson, Ohio, from the Rev. Alvan Coe, who is employed by the General Assembly on an exploring tour among the N. W. Tribes of Indians. He was at Mackinaw July 8th and mentions an interesting attention to religion there; and that several of the natives are among the hopeful converts.

Episcopal Mission at Green Bay .- We learn from the Episcopal Mission at Green Bay.—We learn from the Church Register, that Dr. Erastus Root, an expected teacher for this mission, died before his going out; and that Rev. R. F. Cadle, formerly missionary at Detroit, has accepted his appointment as superintendant, and will proceed to Green Bay the present month. The members of the mission will be, a superintendant, one male and one female teacher, a farmer and a housekeeper. Buildings will be commenced immediately. The Menominee tribe are the objects of attention.

Religion in Prisons .- In Walnut-street Prison, Phila-Religion in Prisons.—In Walnut-street Prison, Pulm-delphia, many of the most unreleating and hardened of its tenants have, within a few weeks past, exchanged the ferocity of the untamed lion for the "meekness and gendeness" of the lamb; thus proving that the word of God is indeed as a fire, and the hanner which breaketh the rock in pieces."

Philad.

Description of the street of the editor of the

Revivals .- Mr. S. S. Burdett writes to the editor of the Revivals.—Mr. S. S. Burdett writes to the editor of the Christian Secretary, from Orangeburgh District, S. C. that there has been a revival under his ministry since September last, and that he less baptized 100 persons in the two churches with which he is connected.—The Rev. R. Jennings, pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Saybrook, Conn. mentions a revival in that place since October last. Upwards of 40 have related their Christian experience with a view of being baptized, and 36 have submitted to that ordinance.—Mr. Philleo writes, that a powerful work is going forward in Westfield, Mass., and that signs are favorable in the towns south.

Revivals in New York .- Mr. West writes to the edit of the Baptist Register, that the work of God continues in Lisle, Broome county, and the vicinity. Since the 1st of Feb. he has baptized 39; whole number of hopeful converts

The Associate Synod of the Secession Preabyterian Church, at their late meeting, resolved, "That stavery be considered a sin not to be tolerated in any of the members of their communion." They are about to establish a Theo-

logical Hall; but have deferred the decision concerning its ocation, till their next meeting, enjoining the several Pres-syteries to report their views.

Monthly Distribution of Tracts .- In Wilmington, Del.

Monthly Distribution of Tracts.—In Wilmington, Del. the Tract Society resolved to supply that Borough with a monthly Tract, commencing with July. On the 28th, the distributors reported to a public meeting. Nearly all the Districts had been supplied, but the Tracts fell short. Very few refused the gift; some received it gladly. Several persons implored a blessing on the effort, having themselves been brought to the knowledge of the truth by this humble instrument. One Tract [aone time before,] had been blessed to the awakening of 3 precious souls in one family.

Sabbath Steam Boats.—Thomas Frelinghuysen and John Condit, in behalf of the citizens of Newark, addressed a letter to Messars. Stevens, dated Newark, July 20, informing them that the running of their steam boat to Newark on the Sabbath had become the subject of much conversation and complaint among the citizens of Newark. The answer of the Messrs. Stevens was highly honorable to them. They at once informed the memorialists of their determination to comply with their wishes, and have put a stop to the running of the steam-hoat Newark on the Sabbath.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c. ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained at Pawtucket on the 6th inst. the Rev. Asa
T. HOFKINS, over the Congregational Church and Society
in that town. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hawes of Hartford.

—There was one thing in this ordination which deserves
universal imitation. The council was convened at 4 o'clock
P. M. the day previous, and opportunity was afforded and
taken for a careful and thorough examination of the pastor
elect.

Com.

elect.

Rev. Samuel W. Clarke, was ordained at Greenland, N. H. on Wednesday, Aug. 5. Prayer by Rev. J. Smith, of Exeter; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Page of Durham, from Phil. 3: 8. Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Kittery Point, Me. Charge by Rev. Mr. French, of North Hampton; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Clark of Wells, Me. Address to the Church and People by Rev. Mr. Waterbury of Portsmonth; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kent, of Barrington.

May 20, Mr. EBENEZER Management at Green and People by Rev. Mr. Kent, of Barrington.

May 20, Mr. EBENEZER MIRICK was ordained at Sedgwick, Me. as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. James Gill-patrick, Bluehill, from Heb. v. 2.—

In Franklin, N. Y. July 15th, as an Evangelist, Rev. ALVAH LILLY. The Rev. J. B. Fish preached the sermon.—June 30th, Rev. Ws. Calhoose was installed pastor of the Ref. Dutch Ch. at Hyde Park, N. Y. by the Classis of Poughkeepsie. Rev. Dr. Cuyler preached the sermon. July 31st, the Rev. Beriah Green, late of Brandon, Vt. was installed over the Union Congregational Church & Society in Kennebunk, Me. Sermon by the Rev. Charles Jenkins of Portland.

Society in Renneunk, Me. Sermon by the Rev. Charles Jenkins of Portland.

On the 5th inst. the new Congregational Meeting House in Wareham was dedicated. On the same day, the Rev. SANUEL NOTT, formerly missionary to Bombay, and more recently pastor of a church in Galway, N. Y. was installed pastor of the church in Wareham, which was formerly under the care of Rev. D. Hemmenway. At the dedication services in the morning, prayers were offered by the Rev. Messra. Eaton, of Middleborough, and Bigelow of Rochester. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, preached the sermon. At the installation in the afternoon, prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Gould, Beecher and Dexter; the Rev. Mr. Storra preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Cobb delivered the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Holmes presented the right-hand of fellowship.

On the 29th of July, the new house erected for public worship in Perry, Me. was solemnly dedicated to Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Rev. Mr. White, of Robbinstown, introduced the services by invocation and reading

worship in Perry, Me. was solemnly dedicated to Jehovali, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Rev. Mr. White, of Robbinstown, introduced the services by invocation and reading selections of scripture; Rev. A. B. Church, of Calais, offered the first prayer; Rev. Elijah Kellogg, of Portland, who gathered the church in Perry, and who has labored there a part of the time for several years past, preached the sermon from Exodus, 25: 8—" And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell amongst them;" Rev. W. Gale, of Eastport, made the dedicatory prayer; and the Rev. Mr. Emmons, of the Baptist church in Eastport, the concluding prayer. The occasion and the religious services were deeply interesting; especially to those most acquainted with the circumstances of the people, in this newly settled town, and the religious state of things in this vicinity. The inhabitants have very generally taken an interest, and borne a part, in providing this sanctuary for God; and he seems already to have come to dwell amongst them. Several are indulging hopes of having recently passed from death to life, and are soon to be united with the church. Others are solemnly inquiring what they must do to be saved; and there is a general seriousness among the people. Thus saith the Lord God, "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."—Communicated.

The frame of a new Baptist Meeting House has been erected at Leffers. N. H. the covers stone of nakely we laid.

The frame of a new Baptist Meeting House has been erected at Jaffrey, N. H., the corner stone of which was laid July 4th. The Baptist clurch in that place has been recently revived, and received an accession of 21 members.

## NOTICES.

The Annual Meetings of the General Association, and of the Bible, Missionary, and Education Societies, of New-Hampshire, will be holden, this year, at Newport, commen-cing on the first Tuesday in September, and continuing three days. We learn from the New York Observer, that (in addition

We learn from the New York Observer, that (in addition to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the Congregational church,) the Rev. Williur Fisk, of the Methodist Episcopal church; and the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of the Baptist denomination, have been appointed Agents of the "General Union for Promot-ing the Observance of the Christian Sabbath."

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Neill, President of Dickinson We learn that the Rev. Dr. Neill, President of Dickinson College, has accepted the office of Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, of the Board of Education, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; and that he will be prepared to commence the duties of his office in October next.—Philad.

The Rev. ASA MEAD has accepted his appointment as an agent for the Am. Temperance Society in the State of Maine, for the time of one year, and has entered on his duties.

Maine, for the time of one year, and duties.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society have employed the Rev. Stephen Crosby, of East-Granby, to labor several weeks in the County of Hartford for the promotion of Temperance. He has already entered on the business of his appointment,—Conn. Obs.

Rev. John L. Grant has accepted the charge of Vine St. Church, Philadelphia; and Rev. A. O. Halsey, lately a missionary in that city, has accepted a call to the Reformed Dutch Church of N. and S. Hampton, Bucks county, Pa.

## SECULAR SUMMARY.

## FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

The Greeks.—The news from Greece continues to be of the most encouraging character. The capture of Missolonghi, Anatolico, Vonitra, the castle of Roumelin, &c. is confirmed; and in addition to this it is stated that the Greeks have taken possession of the strong Passes of Macronoro, and the towns of Legoritti, Mahala, Laspi and Vichn. The Turks who had garrisoned these latter places on hearing of the occupation of the Passes by the Greeks, immediately retired to Carcassera, where, being followed by the Greeks, they surrendered, and were sent (2,000 in number, it is said,) to Salona.—Journ. of Com.

The Duke of Wellington was to set out for the continent

The Duke of Wellington was to set out for the continent A serious affray had taken place in Ireland between two

regiments, which originated in a dispute about O'Connel and the Clare election. There was a furious contest in the streets of Limerick, much blood spilt, and many lives lost Trade and manufactures were still in a state of great de-

Strange Paragraph.-The Star of Brunswick, a Eu

weekly Prayer Meeting of the Loaders and Members of the Wesleyan Society at Loughborough is held every Wednesday morning, the object of which is to pray the Almighty for \*\*a revival of trade, and that the poor man may be enabled to live by the sweat of his brow!"

sionary, and circulated through the Hong merchants, the tra-dealers, and numerous merchants from the i who annually visit Canton.

Oxford University.—A new plan has been adopted by the University of Oxford in England, and Littly approved in convocation, for the establishment of an efficient Uni-

versity Police. It is to go into effect at the next Term. Its chief feature is the appointment of fifteen constables, or Vice Chancellor's men, who will be required to keep watch and ward in their respective rounds, to prevest breaches of the peace, and to assist, when called upon, in putting down any disturbance, and preserving order.—The expense of this arrangement is to be defrayed by a tax of one shilling a quarter on every member of the University whose name is on the books.—Daily Adv.

Education in Baly.—In Tuscany, 25 schools are established on the Lancasterian principle. In Plorence there are four. The number of children in the 25 schools is 1000 boys and 150 girls.

We learn from Havre, that the wind that had been unfair for some time, having become favourable, no fewer than 85 vessels entered that port with the evening tide of the 16th, and the morning tide of the 17th June. Of these vessels, 8 came from the French colonies, 9 from the United States, 6 from Brazil, and 3 from the whale fishery.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 19th of June, in a versity Police. It is to go into effect at the next Term. Its

A fire broke out on the morning of the 19th of June, in brandy warehouse situated in the street Charles 10th, Ha vrr, which occasioned a loss of property estimated at 100, 000 francs.

1t is reported that the expedition which first sailed from Havana for Mexico, has landed and taken possession of the city of Vera Cruz. It is also said, that another expedition consisting of one 74, two frigages, several gun brigs, and a number of transports, with 4000 troops, was fitting out, to be joined by other vessels from Trinidad, and Porto Rico, to reinforce the expedition which sailed on the 6th for Mexico.

Cuba.—A letter from Havana of July 21st says, "A slave vessel arrived yesterday from Africa. The ship Famea, of 20 guns, has arrived on the coast of this island from Africa, and landed 306 slaves; she lost 600 slaves by sickness!"

Piracy.—By a late account, there had not been a single instance of piracy for a length of time on the South side of

Cuba.

Buenos Ayres, May 23.—Gon. Lavalle has sent an expedition to Santa Fe, 600 strong, under Col. Thompson.

June 9.—On Saturday a reinforcement of 100 men sailed

for Santa Fe.

A letter from Buenos Ayres dated in June, says, "We have been in almost a constant state of alarm for the last two months, and the mass is under arms day and night.—The dead, wounded or prisoners, are borne almost daily through the streets, and the roar of cannon, or rattle of musquetry, almost daily meeting our ears in some direction or other. Fathers are literally arrayed against sons, and sons against fathers. The Revolution has extended to Cordons, where La Paez, one of Lavalle's Generals, has been chosen Governor.

where La Pace, one of Lavaine Sciences, and Governor."

By the Soto at N. York we learn that great distress prevailed at Buenos Ayres and the suburbs. The poorer classes were compelled to kill their dogs, horses, &c. for food. For three days previous to the sailing of the S. there were not three pounds of beef in the city.

A late Montreal paper speaks of the flourishing condition of the crops of Wheat, Barley, Hay, Potatoes, &c. which recomined an abundant supply.

promised an abundant supply.

The Upper Canada Advocate continues to publish con-spicuously, and with commendation, the revolutionary doc-uments of the United States. There are numerous rebul-

#### DOMESTIC.

Rumors of Trouble.—The Georgia papers state, that the white inhabitants in Alabama and Mississippi, on the Indian frontiers, are much alarmed at the hostile attitude lately assumed by the Creeks and Cherokes, and that malately assumed by the Creeks and Cherokees, and that ma-ny of them are removing to places of greater safety. It is said that the military had been called out, and other suita-ble preparations made for defeace. A gentleman who had been at Fort Mitchell, stated that the Creek Agent at that station informed him "that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs, in which the Indians had resolv-ed to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also re-solved to kill him, the Agent, and wage a war of extermina-tion upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of solved to kill him, the Agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white-west of
the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight
them, they would retire to the swamps and die to a man,
fighting for the soil of their fathers. The Agent (Colonel
Crowell) did not credit this report from various Indians,
till an aged Chief assured him it was so, and that he had
himself voted for the measure. The chief also added, that
deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaves,
and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence; that none but
the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the Cherokee President, was preparing a
talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their
lands, but to kill every white man who crossed the line.
This is the white man's story, and we must expect to hear
a different account from the other side.

Sencea Indians.—Accounts from Lover Sandusky Ohio.

Seneca Indians .- Accounts from Lower Sandusky, Olio, Seneca Indians.—Accounts from Lower Sandusky, Ohio, state that some occurrences of an unpleasant nature, have recently taken place on the Seneca Indian Reserve, in Seneca county. They are divided respecting removal beyond the Mississippi. In their contests, Constock, the head chief, is said to have lost his life by poison; also Seneca John, who was a candidate for his place, but was rejected by the Council, because they said he drank too much and was a wizard. A squaw also was said to be put to death, who confessed that she had assisted in the nurder of Constock,—It is also stated that numerous parties of Indians stock.—It is also stated that numerous parties of Indians.

who confessed that she had assisted in the nurder of Constock.—It is also stated that numerous parties of Indians have made their annual visit to Melden, U. Canada, to receive presents which the British government provide every year to give to the Indians, without discrimation, consisting principally of blankets, leggings, rifler, annumition, &c. Deacon Sock Bason and Sabattis Neptune, of Passama-quoddy tribe of Indians, advertise in the Eastport Sentinel, by order of the tribe, that at a general council, held at Point Pleasant on the 15th last, all difficulties were amicably settled, and peace and good understanding now exists among the tribe.

Moint.—It is ascertained that, that part of the State of

Maine .- It is ascertained that, that part of the State of

Maine which is claimed by the British, contains not less than eleven thousand aquare miles. Now this and, at the price of 12 1-2 cents per acre, amounts to eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Emancipation.—General Ridgely, formerly Governor of Maryland, who has lately deceased, is said to have made provision in his will for the liberation of all his slaves.—The number is variously reported from two hundred and fifty to four hundred.

to four hundred.

Friend Lundy, having returned from Hayti, has issued one number of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," to assure its friends that it will be again regularly published, though a little longer delay is necessary. He announces that he has engaged a gentleman, [Mr. Giarrison,] to act as editor and printer in connexion with himself.

Count de Menou, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of France in the United States, has arrived in this city from Washington, and last from New York.

The Hon. William C. Rives, Minister Plenipotentiary the United States to the Court of St. Cloud, has also are

Gustavus Swan, Esq. has been appointed by Governor Trimble, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Charles R. Sherman.

A letter from the correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, dated Washington, Aug. 5, says—"It is rumor-ed to-day that Gen. Jackson has had an attack of sickness, which has given his friends serious alarm.

The frigate Constellation is expected to sail from New-York, in the course of the present week, with the envoys, Mr. McLane and Mr. Rives.

Mr. McLane and Mr. Rives.

The produce of the literary fund of the State of New Hampshire, for the present year, consisting of the tax on the capital stock of the banks in the State, amounts to 88,881. This amount is distributed among the towns, for the support of schools, in proportion to the amount of State we read by such tax paid by each.

Infant School.—It has been thought by the managers of the Infant School in Bedford street, that two public days in a week, are injurious to the good order, and improvement of the school; visiters will therefore, be admitted for the future, only on Tuesday mornings.

An Infant-school in Taunton, for which arrangements had seen making several weeks, commenced on Tuesday, last reck, under promising auspices.

New Paper.—The first number of a paper, entitled the Examiner—British Colonial, and Foreign Weekly Gazette, was published in this city on Thursday Ly Wait & Dow, for John Thomay, Esq. editor and proprietor. It is a quarto of eight pages, price five dollars a year, and similar in its character to the Albion, published in New York.

A monthly paper entitled "The Rights of all," is published at New York, conducted by a man of color. He is an opponent to the plan of colonizing his brethron at Monrotia. He professes to have the authority of a letter from Prince Abduhl Rhahaman, since his arrival in Africa, against the colony as a refuge for northern blacks.

"The Journal of the Times," established at Bennington last fall, and "Freedom's Bannes," at Chester, are both discontinued.—Brandon Tel. Mr. J. G. Whittier has retired from the editorial chair

Curiosity.—Dr. Tollehoffe, of Baltimore, has had presented to him, a head of cabbage, containing twenty heads, eighteen of which were perfect, and inclosed in such a manner by the external leave, that to all appearance, it was

The New York City Convection have at length close their labors in Committee of the Whole, having been engaged in discussing the various reports, section by rection They have now reported to the Convention their proceedings and have adjourned to the third Monday of September, when they will be taken up and finally passed upon.

We are pleased to learn, by a letter from Rev. Mr. Ware to his friend in this city, dated, London, that his health is considerably improved, and that he was soon to journey from thence as his health admitted.—Chr. Watch.

Stomage Pump.—Dr. E. F. Maxnard of New-York, on

thence as his health admitted.—Chr. Watch.

Stomach Pump.—Dr. E. F. Maynard of New-York, on
the 5th inst., saved a female of that city who had drunk a
large quantity of laudanum, by a free and active use of the
stomach pump.

It is stated in one of the Southern papers, that the yellow
fever rages on board the fishing boats, at Key West, said to
be owing to their intercourse with Havana.

Health of New Orleans.—The Yellow Fever was in the city on the 1st of this month, though the cases were not

A New Orleans paper of the 8th of July, estimates the number of Spanish emigrants to that city, in consequence of the late law of Mexico expelling them from the country, at more than 2000. Many of them are affluent, but others are distressingly poor. stressingly poor.

Some improvements have been made in Augusta, [Ga.] ince the fire. Several extensive buildings are in progress. he ware-houses are to be greatly improved.

The ware-houses are to be greatly improved.

The ware-houses are to be greatly improved.

The Storm.—In Upton, the store of Major Warren was struck, and the fluid disseminated itself in various parts of the building, passing within a few feet of two casks of gunpowder, which, however, escaped explosion. There were six persons in the store at the time, neither of whom received any injury.—In Milbury and some of the neighboring towns the storm was more severe, being accompanied for a short time with hail, and gusts of wind, which prostrated the crops in the fields, and fences, and in some cases blowed down chimneys and utprofed buildings.

Lightning.—During the thunder storm of Tuesday, Ira P. Brans, Esq. was riding in his chaise, secompanied by his son, a lad 12 years of age, in the south part of Gloucester, R. 1. when his horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed.—Mr. E. and his son received no injury.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening in a Crockery Ware store in Umon-street, occupied by Messrs. Newman & Milne,—which, with de interior of the store and its contents were destroyed.—Daily Adv. Notwithstanding the late war of elements in many quar-

Notwithstanding the late war of elements in many quarters, the Season throughout the United States promises abundance for man and beast.—Cent.

A stage has been overturned about a mile from Six Mile Run, N. J. by which 3 gentlemen and one hady were seriously injured.

Sabbath Breaking.—On the 26th ult. five men went on a fishing excursion on the lake, 7 miles from Cooperstown, N.Y. On their return, as some of the men were diverting themselves by rocking the boat, it was capeized; by which means 3 men were hurried into eternity.

The trial of Dr. Watkins in the circuit Court at Washington, was concluded on the 5th inst. After various positions, or positions of the control of the control

The trial of Dr. Watkins in the circuit Court at Washington, was concluded on the 5th inst. After various petitions to the Court, in respect to directions to be given to the jury, by the conneil on both sides, the jury retired at 20 minutes past 12, and at 20 minutes before 2, returned with a verdict finding the prisoner GUILTY on each of the three indictments.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Lloyd Waln Wells, Esq. of Trenton, N. J. to Frances Gore, eldest daughter of John Bunstead, Esq. of this city, Mr. Francis Whitten, to Miss Hannah E. Amazeen; Mr. Leonard H. Fisher, to Miss Hannah E. Amazeen; Mr. Leonard H. Fisher, to Miss Hannah E. Amazeen; Mr. Leonard H. Fisher, to Miss Barban, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Capt. Adna Cushing.—In Brighton, Mr. Geo. W. Newhall, of Savannah, Geo. to Miss Eliza Baldwin, of B.—In Taunton, Wm. Cooper, Esq. to Mary M. Wilson, —In Haverhill, Mr. Cotton K. Simpson, to Miss Sarah R. Marble.—In Blue Hill, Capt. Edward Morgan, of Sedgewick, to MissMary Gray, of B. H.—In Dighton, Capt. Almond Tucker, to Miss Betsey Hathaway.—In Concord, Mr. James Harris, to Miss Mary Flint.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Benj. R. C. Wilson, to Miss Anelia, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dallman.

In Yarmouth, Capt. James Matthews, to Mrs. Mary Hedge. In Washington, D. C. Rev. French S. Evans, to Miss Georgiana Clinton O'Neale.

#### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, [of consumption,] Mrs. Catharine Howard, wife of Adonis H. 31; Mr. Henry Appleton, 43; Miss Debby Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Henchman, 24; Mrs. Mary Francis 47; Mr. Wm. Cotteral, 88; Mr. Thomas H. Newmarch, 20; Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb, 83.

In Salem, Mr. Harris C. Wiggins, son of Mr. James W. 19.—In Marblehead, Mr. Tobias Cruff, 40.—In Warcham, Mrs. Eliza Richmond, wife of Mr. Nathaniel R. 26.—In Franklin, Mass. Mrs. Martha Emmons, 78.—In Middleborough, Mr. Nichelas Wood, 73, a revolutionary soldier.—In Abington, 26th ult. Huldah, wife of Mr. Nathan Studley, 59.

borough, Mr. Nichchas Wood, 73, a revolutionary soldier.

—In Abington, 26th ult. Huldah, wife of Mr. Nathan Studley, 59.

In Keene, N.H. very suddenly, Mrs. Pamela Fuller, wife of Mr. John H. F. 30; suddenly, Mrs. Zelpha Ingram, 75; Mr. David Barker, \$3.—In Gilaum, N.H. suddenly Mr. Bezaleel Mack, 67, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Roabury, N.H. Mr. Jacob Towne, 98.—In Marlborough, N. H. Laura Pratt, 9, daughter of Mr. Moses P.

In Winchester, N. H. June 8th, Miss Ann-Lany Hugge-ford Parker, 19, daughter of Col. Exra Parker, of W.

In New-Orleans, Edward, son of Capt. Edward Ingraham, of Portland, 19.

In the Cherokee Nation, 12th June, Rev. Edward Finney, a member of the Dwight Mission Family.

Died at Woodstock, Conn. Capt. PHINEHAS WALKER, aged 92.—His long life was filled up with active usefulness. In youth he was often engaged in the defence of the frontiers against Indian depredations, and endured with his companions the sufferings and hardships of the old French war. In middle life he was found a bold asserter and defender of his country's rights, in the war of the Revolution. Though often called to perform the duties of a soldier, he was found of the pursuits of peaceful life, and his uncommon industry and perseverance were crowned with success. He filled the various relations of life with great propriety and usefulness, and distributed his wealth with much generosity amongst those with whom he was connected. As a professed follower of Christ he was seemplary and consistent, and at all times evinced a deep interest in the success of the Redeemer's kingdom. He retained his bodily and mental faculties in wonderful perfection to the close of life, the effects no doubt of his uniform sobriety and temperance. He has left about 80 descendants. [Com.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS. FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Cornhill,

s. [Con

(late Market-street,) near Washington-street.

The Parent's Monitor; or, Narratives, Anecdotes, and

The Parent's Monitor; or, Narratives, Anecdotes, and observations on religious education, and personal piety. By David Barker, Minister of the Gospel.

A Practical View of the prevailing religious system of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this country, contrasted with Real Christianity. By William Wilberforce, Esq. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vicar of Islington.

Discourses on the various subjects relative to the Being and Attributes of God, and his works in Creation, Providence, and Grace. By Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. &c. The Millennium; or, twelve Stories, designed to explain to young Bible readers, the Scripture Prophecies concerning the Glory of the latter days. Ly Mrs. Sherwood, Author of "Chronology of Ancient History," "Susannah," &c. Memoirs and Select Remains of Chas. Pond; late Member of the Suphomore class in Yale College. Compiled by a Classmate.

de dy a Classmate.

The History of an Old Pocket Bibls, 1st Am.edition.
By Rev. R. Cox, A. M. Perpetual Curate of Stonehouse.

The Philosophy of a Future State. By Thomae Dick,
Author of "The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy

Author of "The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of Religion," &c. &r. Second American edition.

The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended; by Rev. J. Edwards, A.M. Pres. of Nassau Hall.

A History of the Work of Redemption. By Rev. Jonathan Edwards, A.M. President of Nassau Hall.

Careful and Strict Inquiry into the Modern preveiling notions, that freedom of will, which is supposed to be essential to upward agency, virtue and vice, reveal and vice. sential to moral agency, virtue and vice, reward and pun-ishment, praise and blame. By Rev. Jonathan Edwards. President of Nassau Hall.

ishment, praise and blame. By Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Prevident of Nassau Hull.

3C5-The above are new editions of the popular productions of Prevident Edwards, and will be sold at reasonable prices. 
Memoir of Edward A. Holyoke, M.D. L.L. D., prepared in compliance with a vote of the Essex South District Medical Society, and published at their request.

A Sermon preached March 4, 1829, at the installation of the Rev. John Brown, D. D. as Pastor of Pine-street Church, Boston. By Daniel Dana, D. D. Pa-tor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newburyport.

A Sermon preached before the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestont Epizcopal Church in the United Etates of America, in St. James' Church, Philadelphia, on Tuenday, May 12, 1829. By Alonzo Potter, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. Rev. Elinha White's (Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Johns Island, S. C.) Sermon before the Association for Foreign Missions in Charleston, S. C. Aug. 13.

FOR SALE, under the Park Street Merting House, 3 well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMUND MUNROE, No. 37, or GEORGE DENNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 14.

Strange Paragraph.—The Star of Brunswick, a European paper, states, that "the dealers in Saints' hones and other sacred relics, at Rome, are in high spirits at having received information that the King of Saxony has remitted to an agent in that capital the sum of thirty thousand ducats (about as many dollars) for the purchase of articles of this description."

A London paper mentions, that an Embassy is reported as about to be sent to the King of Ashantee, having in view the abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Nottingham [English] Review mentions, that a weekly Prayer Meeting of the Loaders and Members of the Wesleyan Society at Loadborough is held every Wedless.

bled to live by the sweat of his brow!"

"British Museum in China."—A Museum under this title is about to be established at Macao, to be supported by subscriptions of the British community, but open to gentlemen of every nation to become honorary and corresponding members by ballot. Among the curiosities already received, was a very liberal collection from an American gentleman. A statement of the objects of the Institution had been drawn up in Chinese by Rev. Dr. Morrison the missionary, and circulated theorem has the members.

#### POETRY.

#### WOMAN AND FAME, -BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou hast a charmed cup, O fame!
A draught that mantles high,
And seems to fift this earthly frame
Above mortality.
Away! to me—a woman—bring
Sweet waters from affection's spring. Thou hast green laurel leaves that twine Into so proud a wreath;
For that resplendent gift of thine,
Heroes have smiled in death.
Give me from some kind hand a flower The record of one happy hour. Thos hast a voice whose thrilling tone
Can bid each life-pulse beat,
As when a trumpet's note hath blown,
Calling the brave to meet:
But mine, let mine—a woman's breast,
By words of home-born love be blest. A hollow sound is in thy song,

A mockey in thine eye,
To the sick heart that doth but long
For aid, for sympathy;
For kindly looks to cheer it on, Fame, Fame! thou canst not be the stay

Unto the drooping reed,
The cool fresh fountain, in the day
Of the soul's feverish need:
Where must the lone one turn or flee?
Not unto thee, oh!—not to thee.

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the Christian Mirror. LESSON FOR THIRD SABBATH, AUGUST. MATTHEW XXVI. 57-75.

being apprehended, is conducted to Caiaphas the high priest—the transactions there.

The scribes and elders were assembled.—By what name was this assembly called? Peter followed a-far off—Though he had fled, when Christ was first

far off—Though he had fled, when Christ was first apprehended, he seems to have soon partially recovered from his fear.

High priest's palace—Court of the high priest's house. From v. 69, as well as from what we are told in the other gospels, it is evident that Peter was only in the court without, which, though enclosed on all sides was come above. closed on all sides, was open above. Campbell.

The servants, (v. 59.)—Officers, servants of the

public, officers of a judicatory.

To put him to death (v. 59.)—upon which they

might condemn him to die.

They found none, (v. 60.)—no evidence on which they could condemn him.

Did Christ say what the two false witnesses (v.

61.) alleged? 1.) alleged? Did he say any thing like it? Where? 'To what did Christ's words there refer? I adjure thee by the living God, (v. 63.)—"I put

Thou hast said, (v. 64.)—It is as thou sayest. After such an adjuration by a magistrate, the answer returned by the person adjured, was an answer upon oath: a false answer was perjury; and even the silence of the person adjured was not deem-

ed innocent. Campbell.

Right-hand of power-right hand of the Almighty. Power, or might, in the abstract, that is, om-Jewish writers, a common appellation for God. As the abstract here does not suit the idiom of our tongue, and as, in meaning, it is equivalent to our the Almighty, I have used this term in the

translation. CAMPBELL.

Rent his clothes—blasphemy, (v. 65.)—"See here a false zeal, a mask of religion, and a passion-ate and seditions way of proceeding, tending only to increase and stir up others, all which are common to those who would oppress truth by cabal, and without proof." QUESNEL.

Guilty of death—liable to death, deserves to die.

Buffeled -inflicted blows on the head with the hand clenched. Smote with the palms, &c .- struck him on the

Prophesy—Divine to us. The English verb, to prophesy, always denotes to foretell what is future; here a declaration is required concerning what was past. The verb, to divine, is applicable to either as it denotes simply to declare any truth not discov erable by the natural powers of man. CAMPBELL.

REFLECTIONS. 1. It is not enough to secure us from the evils of

temptation, that we follow Christ afar off.

2. Solitude is safer than company, when our companions are the enemies of Jesus: and to seek such companions for the express purpose of avoiding the imputation of belonging to him, argues a de

lorable and dangerous state of mind.

3. Men sometimes maintain the forms of law, and affect to be scarching out the merits of a case, even after they have pre-determined the issue, so far as they have power to control it. The Sauhedrim could not lawfully condemn without testimony; and therefore they sought false witnesses.

4. We are under no obligation to defend our-

selves against every accusation, which affects our own person or character. There are a thousand charges which are best refuted by silence; but we should always stand ready to avow and defend es-sential truth to whatever dangers such a course may expose us, and especially when our silence would be regarded as a denial of the truth. (v. 62,

It seems a fair inference from the conduct of Christ, (v. 63, 64.) that an oath before a magistrate not unlawful, when the occasion is of sufficient importance and solemnity.

6. The most abominable injustice and cruelties have been committed under the pretence of zeal for God. The high priest rent his clothes, and affect ed to be very much shocked at the alleged blasphemy of Christ; and he has had many imitators, who have done the like towards Christ's member

7. The meekness, with which Christ endured the base, and contemptuous, and barbarous treatment of his pretended judges, is truly astonishing, and should reprove us for our disposition to revenge in-juries and insults—it should teach us, when reviled, not to revile again. We should reflect too, that all this he endured for our sakes.

8. Peter's confidence in his own strength, his following Christ afar off, and being in wicked company, seem to have been several successive steps in his progress towards that enormous sin of which he was guilty, when he denied Christ—a crime which involved falsehood—falsehood repeated, and perhaps perjury, to say nothing of ingratitude and other circumstances of aggravation.

9. Peter's recovery was almost immediate. His repentance was without delay-it was sincere. he wept bitterly—it was abiding, a repentance not to be repented of—rendering his case essentially different from that of backsliders, who continue in sin, and of course, cutting up all their hopes by the roots.

## SABBATH SCHOOL IN A BARN.

The following particulars of a school established and in structed under peculiar circumstances, were communicated by a female Sunday School teacher, formerly connected with an Episcopal church in Philadelphia, in a letter to a friend, Morlattin,\* March 9, 1829.

s \* \* \* The school commenced some time in June 1828, and as I have no minutes to which I can refer, I can only communicate such particulars as may present themselves while writing. Being removed from all those religious privileges I enjoyed while residing in Philadelphia, no place of worship nearer than two miles, and preaching there only once a fortnight; I felt a strong desire to have

Sunday School but being among strangers, and

those too, who were entirely unacquainted with Sunday-school instruction, I was at a loss to know how to interest the parents and children in the neigh borhood. As the houses are widely scattered, I was apprehensive the children could not well attend, but was resolved to try what could be done in this decision. was resolved to try what could be done in this destitute place. I proposed to two little girls who brought our milk, that if they would come, and try to bring some others with them, I would have a Sunday-school for them, even if there were but six or eight to attend. This occurred in the early part of the week. I had not mentioned it to the children's perents, as I did not know how I would succeed in the undertaking; I however appointed two o'clock the following Sunday, as the time for them to come; but before one o'clock, to my astonishment, the hall of our house was crowded: twenishment, the hall of our house was crowded: ty-eight children were present, some large boys, ten women, and a young man. After fixing seats as well as we could for so many more than were expected, I trembled to undertake the important work which appeared before me, and endeavored to summon up all the confidence which my situation eemed to demand.

seemed to demand.

I explained as briefly, and as well as I could, the object of Sunday-schools. I then gave out a hymn, which no one sung but myself. The children looked at each other and then at me, as if the whole exp ercise were entirely different from any which they had before witnessed. I then implored the blessing

of the Lord on the undertaking.

Having no books, I read an interesting tract, sung several hymns with the help of some present, who now became quite interested. I then told the children, if they would come the next Sunday, and those of them who who had books would bring those of them who who had books would bring them, we would remove to the barn, where we should have more room. I invited the young man and his sisters, who were present, to assist me the next Sunday in teaching; they promised they would, and they became very diligent teachers. At the close of the school in the fall, the young man left his home to reside with an uncle up the country: while there, his sister was exhorting him to avoid evil company. He replied, "I hope I shall never forget that text of Scripture, which I learned in the Sunday-school, "My son, if sinners entice thee

consent thou not.'"

I dismissed the school that day with emotions which are indescribable. On the next Sunday, at an earlier hour than I had expected, I was astonished to see groups of children coming across the fields, meadows, and roads. We assembled in the barn; and the number of children exceeded forty, beside women and men, many of whom came four and five miles. It was one of the most interesting days I ever recollect to have passed. Those who promised me they would come as teachers, did so, and brought with them three others to assist us. We sang, and prayed, formed the classes, and appointed teachers to the different classes. I felt quite in my element to be engaged once more as a Sunday-school teacher. As we had but one Sunday-school hymn book, and no means to procure any, I proposed to the children, to ask their parents for six cents, and I would send to Philadelphia to purchase some. I did so, and disposed of sixty. One little girl, on a Saturday afternoon, brought a dozen of eggs to know if she could have a hymn book for them. Another brought some butter, to know if it would get her a prayer-book. These things, I assure you, were very gratifying; and be-fore one month had elapsed, we had one of the most flourishing Sunday-schools I ever attended. More than sixty children, beside, sometimes, a large congregation of men and women, attended, until pre-vious to its close in the fall of the year. A class of boys, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, also at-tended. And they all, from the largest to the smallest, behaved better than any I had ever seen in any Sunday-school in Philadelphia. I called at a house in the neighborhood one day, to see and nquire how the children and parents liked the Sunday-school. The mother of several children in formed me, that a great change had taken place in her boys; that they formerly had been dissatisfied with their clothes, but now when she tells them they do not look fit to go to the Sunday-school, they tel her they must go, and that they had learned there that God looks not at the clothes, but at the heart and that they did not wish any better. Calling at another place. I found the mother with all he children around her, eight in number, the oldes seventeen and the youngest one year old, nearly al of whom had attended the Sunday school, (includ-ing the father;) she had the Bible before her, and all who could, were asking questions about what they had heard in the Sunday-school. She told me, the children were so interested in the Sunday-school, that when the boys were bloughing, they would have their Bibles and hymn books with them to earn their lessons; and the little girls did not wish

school, as they were so anxious to be engaged in learning hymns, and Scripture lessons. Amer. S. S. Mag. \* The Magazine leaves us in doubt in what state town of Morlattin is situated.

\*\*Eds. Rec.

to take any more work with them to week day

#### For the Boston Recorder. AMERICAN S. S. UNION.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-It is well known in this city, although it may not be to your readers generat F. A. Packard, Esq. late of Springfield. Mass, has recently become the Editor of the American Sunday School Magazine, published by the A. S. S. Union, in Philadelphia. His talents and earning had secured for him eminence in his profession, and a lucrative business; but his ardor in the cause of Sabbath Schools led him, after due deliberation, to renounce his profession and devote

himself entirely to their promotion.

The friends of the Magazine had their expecta tions highly raised, from the known talents, zeal and practical knowledge of the new Editor, but they have not been disappointed. The four last numbers speak for themselves.—There can be no doubt that it will hereafter honorably fill the place assigned for it, and as the herald of the National Union, be greatly "instrumental in strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of those who are engaged in the moral and religious education of

The object of these remarks, is not so much to speak well of an individual, as to commend the lib-eral and judicious course of the Managers of the American Union, in calling in first rate men to their aid, and to solicit for them the co-operation and patronage of all the friends of Sabbath Schools, not by the contribution of money, but by subscribing for and reading the Magazine. It is not too much to say that it ought to be in the hands of every Sabbath School Teacher and of every Parent. The work is published every month, in numbers containing 32 octave pages, printed on fine paper and a good type making a volume of about 390 pages in a year, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. It is delivered at Bosof expense to subscribers.

With a hope of encouraging some individual in every town and village to make immediate efforts to increase its circulation, a premium of treenty-five cents will be paid for every new subs John Gulliver, 253 Washington street, Boston, who is agent for the work.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

## CHEROKEE AFFAIRS.

The Georgia Journal says, that "the Cherokees are n:aking extensive arrangements to go West of the Mississippi, and that the whole of the Hicks family are going."—William Hicks, in behalf of himself and his four sons, pronounces the declaration of the Journal a gross slander, and

My Great Father above has entrusted to my charge a

large family of children, who are the subjects of my prayers, and whom it is my wish to raise "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Hitherto I have had encouragement to hope, that my laior has not been in vain, and it would be now the proof of folly to suppose me capable of deserting the cause of my country, and its Christian and civil rights for those of savage, and pagan habits, to which my younger children would be liable in the western with. It is true indeed I have seen with pain a new doctrine advanced by Maj. Eaton, now Secretary of War, that our right to Government, which we have always retained, is inadmissible, and that the U. States never guaranteed the same to us in our treaties. But I know this also, that the executive of the U. States, at this time, have not spoken as arbiters of justice according to law, tut the language of Commissioners, in earnest negotiation for land. When treaties or compacts are concluded, it is done by one sovereign with another. A Nation talks to a Nation. How inconsistent, to say, we have for these 46 years treated with you, in our treaty making capacity, as granted as by the United States Constitution, not as a nation, but as subjects of Georgia. Sir, you have not allowed Georgia in the constitution, (I am addressing the U. S.) to declare war against the Cherokee Nation. How then do you support the doctrine that sils has a right to subject us to her laws? By power. Is that your answer while your obligations by oath are recorded on your statutes and known in heaven? I am still here, I have not yet heard the sound of drums, and trumpets, and cannon, to demolish and law waste my house or the lives of my kindred; when I and known in leaven! I am still nere! I have not yet heart the sound of drums, and trumpets, and cannon, to demolish and lay waste my house or the lives of my kindred; when I discover the exercise of these powers, then it will be time to hide my dear charge from the effects of that force, which they had been taught to respect as their protection."

which they had been taught to respect as their protection."

Georgia appears resolutely bent on running the line between the Creek territory and the Cherokees to suit her own interests. It has been recently asserted in a public manner by her, that the line has been fixed where it has never been disputed. The Cherokees, on the contrary, having now the advantage of a newspaper, show that they have actually disputed it repeatedly, and declare that they never will acknowledge it. We cannot but remark, as we have had occasion to do in previous cases, that some of the assertions made public by white men against the Indians are calculated to do them great injustice, by imposing on distant reders, now that the Red men have the power of dissections of the press.

Col. Brierly, contrary to the assertions of the gent Adv. Phoenix, offirms that the location assigned by genterokee.

Col. Brierly, contrary to the assertions of Con. Adv. Phenix, offirms that the location assigned by gotherokee to the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, beyond the ment sissippi cannot fail to render them, either as hunters or cultivators, far happier than they now are, or possibly can be, in the country now occupied by them. He says his intercourse particularly with the Cracks enables him to know the disposition of all the emigrants; which is, without one dissenting voice, in favor of their new country. He affirms that it is untrue, that amy have expressed a wish to return;" and that "not a single family could be induced, even at the expense of the government, to locate itself permanently in the old nation."

#### For the Boston Recorder A PREMIUM FOR A DISSERTATION.

The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society offer the premium of thirty dollars for the best Dissertation on the subject of a Congress of Nations for the prevention of War, which Dissertation shall specify the particular object of the Congress, and the mode by which its stipulations shall be enforced.

The Dissertation must be accompanied with sealed papers

shall be enforced.

The Dissertation must be accompanied with sealed papers, containing the name and address of the authors, with a signature or cypher on the envelope, to be sent, free of expense, to the office of David L. Dodge, Esq. 227 Pearl-street, New-York, before the first of May next. The successful candidate may take his choice of being made an honorary member of the Society, receiving a gold medal, or the money. Voted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Am. Peace Society, May 14, 1829.

Attest, A. G. Fraser, Rec. See'y.

Messrs. Editors,—I am desirous of calling the attention of your readers and the public to the foregoing advertisement. No one in this community can be entirely ignorant of the existence and general object of Peace Societies; as their celebrations have been conducted with publicity, and openly courted investigation. But the particular views they have held of the practice of war; the methods by which they have grounded their bops of success, have hitherto attracted but little curiosity in the community at large. As it is impossible to believe that an object of such vast importance to mankind as this, cas be viewed with indifference in an enlightened and benevolent age, we are constrained to suppose that a prevalent idea of the impracticability of the design, or the impossibility of discovering any mode by which the disputes of independent nations can be settled other than by war, has occasioned this apparent impracticability. The proposition made in this advertisement, however, points out a distinct and efficient course for the remedy of the evil in question; and until it is thoroughly investigated, no one can say that it is chimerical. In the form now presented, we consider that the subject no longer belonge exclusively to the members and friends of Peace Societies, but opens a say that it is chimerical. In the form now presented, we consider that the subject no longer belonge exclusively to the members and friends of Peace Societies, but opens a field for the jurist, the politician, or the man of literary talent of any profession, to discuss a question which on common principles must be acknowledged to be of vast importance and deep interests to the rights and blessings of civil society. The reward offered may not indeed be an inducement; but to him who shall point out a practicable and efficient plan for the object, sway belong to the imperishable glory of contributing in a great degree to the harmony and the union of the world; and to the prevention of the countless expenses, vices, and horrors of war.

The following donations have been recently obtained, in Mass., for the purpose of assisting the Am. Bible Soc. in its special efforts to supply, in two years, all the destitute families in the U. States with the Holy Scriptures:-Springfield, two subscriptions, \$30 each, \$60 00

Springfield, two subscriptions, \$30 each, \$60 00

"Others,
Others,
W. Springfield, 3 subscriptions, \$20 each, 90 00—178 00
Worcester, contribution \$57; D. Waldo, Esq. 50;
E. S. & R. sisters, 50; Mrs. Salisbury, 30;
L. Worcester, 30; Others, 23:
Andover, Members of Phillips' Academy, to constitute Rev. J. Clement, As. Instructer, a lifemember, 30; Members of the Junior Bible Class,
Theol. Sem. to make Rev. Prof. Smart a life-

Theol. Sem. to make Rev. Prof. Stuart a life-member, 30; Rev. E. W. Hooker, 5; Five sub-scriptions, 30 each, 150:

member, 30; Rev. E. W. Hooker, 5; Five subscriptions, 30 each, 150:

Lowell, Members of 1st Baptist Chh. and Soc. to make their pastor, Rev. E. W. Freeman, and Mr. L. E. Caswell, student of Theol. at New-Hampton, N.H. hife members, 60; Donation, 7; Members of 1st Cong. Church and Soc. 142; a few friends in the 1st Parish of Dracut, 13,24: Concord, Hon. S. Hoar, 30; N. Brooks, Esq. 5; Dea. R. Brown, jr. 5; Mr. Mr. Davis, 1,50; Five subscriptions, 30 each, 150: Lincoln, Silas P. Tarbell, Esq. 30; his children, 2; Rev. E. Demond, 6; Miss Anna D. Brown, 3; Capt. Coles, 2; Mr. E. Wheeler, 1; Mrs. Mercy Farrar, 1; Miss M. S. Percival, 1; Miss F. A. P. Percival, 1; Others, 4,25; two subscripival, 1; Others, 4,25; two subscri , 2 each, 4:

222 24

tions, 2 each, 4:
Weston, Alpheus Bigelow, Esq. 30; Capt. S.
Fiske, 1; A. Fernal, 50 cts.
Cambridge-Port, Contribution, 66,40; From Ladies of Rev. Thomas B. Gannett's Soc. to constitute their Pastor a life-member, 30; From Ladies 31 50 of Evang. Cong. Soc. to constitute their Pastor the Rev. David Perry, a life-member, 30; Mrs. Hannah Chaplin, 10; Mr. Houghton, 2; Mrs. Prudence Farwell, Cambridge, 10: Roxbury, From members of the Baptist Church and Society, to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. William Leverett. a life member.

and Society, to constitute member,
William Leverett, a life member,
DASIEL GOULD, Agent of the
American Bible Society.

5 \$1312 S9
American John Tappan, Eq. No. N. B. Money may be sent to John Tappan, Esq. No. 76, State-street, for the A. B. S.; or to John Adams, Esq. New-York.

Received for the American Colonization Society. Contributed in the Societies of Dr. Ripley and Rev. Mr. Southmayd, Concord, Con. in Rev. Mr. Demond's Society, Lincoln, Con. in Park Street Church, Boston, 4th July, Con. in Rev. Mr. Dimmick's house, Newburyport, 4th July 4th July,
Con. in Tabernacie Church, Salem, 4th July,
Con. in Dr. Snell's Society, North Brookfield, 4th

Con. in Dr. Snell's Society, North Brookneld, 411
July,
Con. in West Bradford, 5th July,
Con. in Rev. Mr. Noyes' Society, Needham,
Con. in Rev. Mr. Burgess's Soc., Dedham, 4th July,
Con. in East Sudbury, 4th July,
Con. in Rev. Mr. Hunn's Society, Sandwich, 13 00 Con. in the Congregational Society, Small vita, Con. in the Baptist, do. do. Con. at the Seninary, Andover, 4th July, Con. in Hamilton, Con. at Augusta, Me. by citizens of Hallowell and 22 48

Augusta, Con. by Children in two Schools in Holliston, 4th Con. in Rev. Mr. Fiske's Society, New-Braintree, 18 00
Con. in Rev. Mr. Tupper's Society, Hardwick, 5 90
CHARLES TAFFAN, Agent.
No. 76, State Street, Boston.

CARDS.

The subscriber would take this method to express his sincere gratitude to those benevolent Ladies of his Society, who have generously contributed the sum of thirty dollars to constitute him a member for life of 'the Am. Bible Society. May this offering be accepted, at their hands, by the Great Head of the church, and through His blessing, be the means of bringing many to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, who may hereafter rise up and call them blessed.

Cambridge Port, Aug. 3, 1829. DAVID PERRY.

MRS. S. R. Bond gratefully acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from Ladies of the Congregational Society in Sturbridge, to constitute her a life-member of the American Tract Society. Sturbridge, July 29, 1829.

#### OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder

For the Boston Recorder.

Messes. Editors,—I sent you some time since an account of a revival of religion in this town, which commenced in the early part of the spring, 1826. The question has often been asked me, whether the hopeful subjects of the revival continue steadfast in the faith and walk worthy of their high vocation. The question, generally speaking, might be answered in the affirmative. Several of the subjects of the revival have since died. Some of them were prominent instances of divine grace, and regarded as such at the time. I might mention the names of several who, during their sickness, appeared to enjoy the consolations of religion, and whose deaths were peaceful and happy. Not a death has taken place among the hopeful converts that has not borne a joyful testimony to the reality of religion. But at this time I will mention the case of one only.

Miss Eleanor M. Lummus, by a kind Providence, was led to visit her friends in this town, just at the commencement of the revival. She was one of the comparatively few who are formed for high social enjoyment. In company, the sprightliness of her thoughts, without any apparent effort, gave a zest to conversation. At this time, her deportment seemed to indicate to the world that she was lappy enough without the aid of religion. But the new scene into which she was happly brought, in the midst of relatives and youthful companions who were anxious for their immortal souls, was seed. To dby the Holy Spirit to arrest her of rengen in different plagger of sin she was made to left that a most respectible of deep mental distress, andnen of different religions dents believed she found as a summer of the same year. She was happily united in marriage to Mr. Robert F. Dodge, of that town, Sept. 25th, 1828, being then in feeble health. It pleased God that her continuance on earth should be short. A heatic fever prostrated her strength and laid her on a bed of languishing. In the first of her sickness she was exceedingly dejected. Her faith was weak and hope almost nulness of mercy for sinners, and he had given her such tokens of his love, that she could not fear to be in his hands. Though her paroxysms were frequent and severe, and her distress most of the time great, yet when she was able to speak, she was very cheerful.—She expressed her thanks for favors, with her kind wishes, counsels, entreaties and warnings. All these were delivered with such affectionate earnestness as to be very impressive and melting. Being asked—have you any wish to be restored to health, she replied, "O no, I cannot bear the thought of returning to this sinful world. I pity the men who must live in it. I am willing to endure these pains as long as God shall please; but I have a desire to depart and be with Christ. I have many good friends here; but I am willing to part with them all to be with Christ." This may be regarded as a fair specimen of her remarks in reference to herself.

A sick chamber is generally a place of silence and gloom. In hers, there was a joyful solemnity. We saw a fellow mortal standing on the shores of time, about to take an upward flight in the full vigor of mind and in possession of a hope full of immortality. She departed this life on the 31st of Jan. 1829, in the 21st year of her age, in confident expectation of being with her Saviour and her God. May her joyous death incline the hearts of her surviving relatives and friends, and all who read this, to live near to God, that they may be equally blest in the hour of their departure.

E. P. Sperray.

that they may be equally blest in the hour of their depart-

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Just Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street, Boston.

THE PARENTS' MONITOR: or Narratives, Anecdotes, and Observations on Religious Education, and Personal Piety, designed for the instruction and encouragement of Parents, Guardians, and Teachers. In Three Parts.—

Part I. Shewing, by many examples drawn from Real Life, the happy effects of Religious Education, in leading to early piety, to great usefulness, and to final salvation.—Part II. Shewing, by examples, also from Real Life, the blessing which has finally attended the patient labors and fervent prayers, of Christian Instructers, after great anxiety, fear, and disappointment.—Part III. Showing how a Christian Education ought to be conducted. Here the sentiments and directions of the best writers on this interesting subject may be found. The Rules are given which were adopted by be found. The Rules are given which were adopted by

be found. The Rules are given which were adopted by wise and holy parents in the instruction and government of their families; and a variety of anecdotes and suitable examples are interspersed. By Rev. David Barker. 1 v. 12mo. The History of an Old Poeket Bible, as related by itself: containing Faithful Characters, taken from real life, of different persons, into whose hands it is supposed successively to have fallen; interspersed with various observations and reflections, intended to impress upon the reader the value of the Holy Scriptures, and the nature of real religion. First American from the Fourth English Edition. By the Rev. Robert Cox, A. M. Perpetual Curate of Stonehouse. The Millennium, or twelve Stories, designed to explain to Young Bible Readers, the Scripture Prophecies concerning the Glory of the latter days. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Counsels and Cautions for the Young, by the Rev. John Thornton. Author of Dialogues on Pure Religion, &c. John Thornton. Author of Diatogues on Pure Religion, &c.

\*a\* Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of small
Religious Publications, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries which will be sold uncommonly low.

Will soon publish, MORNING DEVOTIONS for every Day in the Year. By Rev. Wm. Jay. Aug. 6.

DR. GRIFFIN'S LECTURES-Cheap Edition. Just Published, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-street,—A SERIES OF LECTURES, delivered in Park-Street Church, Boston, on Sabbath Evening. By Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. Third Edition, Re-

Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. Third Edition, Revised and Corrected. 1 vol. 12mo.

"We are glad to see a new and corrected edition of these popular Lectures. If books should be valued according to their utility, few American productions deserve to be estimated more highly than this. It has been exerting a salutary influence—has been doing good, from the first moment of its appearance to the present time; and its good influence, we doubt not, is destined to continue, for a good while to come."—Spirit of the Pilgrims.

Recently published—A new edition of WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY, with an Introductory Essay, by Rev. Daniel Wilson.

ntroductory Essay, by Rev. Daniel Wilson.

JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Hints to Domestic Happiness.

VERMONT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. THE Annual Course of Lectures at this Institution, will commence on the last Thursday in August, and continue fif-teen weeks. Lectures will be given on the several branches

as tollows:

Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica' and Pharmacy, by WILLIAM TULLY, M. D.
Surgery and Obstetrics, by THEODORE WOODWARD,
M. D.

M. D. Anatomy and Physiology, by ALDEN MARCH, M. D. Chemistry & Natural History, by Lewis C. Beck, M.D. Natural Philosophy, by SOLOMON FOOT, A. M. Fees.—For the whole Course, \$45. Matriculation, \$3. Graduation fee, \$16—for all of which prompt payment will be required.

N. B. Board, washing and lodging can be obtained in

the village at from \$1,25 to \$1,75 per week.

Theodore Woodward, M. D. Registrar.

Castleton, June, 1829.

PAROCHIAL CONTROVERSY AT JUST received, and for sale, by PEIRCE & WIL-LIAMS, Booksellers, No. 20, Cornhill, late Market-street, An Account of the Controversy in the First Parish in Cambridge, 1827—1829.

DR. D. H. GREGG HAS removed from Medfield to Boston, and taken rooms in dwelling house No. 96 Washington Street, two doors south of Measrs. S. N. Brewer & Brothers, Druggists, sign of the Good Samaritan. E. & G. MERRIAM

E. & G. MERRIAM

HAVE just published "The Philosophy of a Future State. By Thomas Dick, author of the Christian Philosopher."—Also, Witherforce's Practical View of Christianity. With an latroductory Essay. By Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vicar of Islington.

E. & G. M. will in a few weeks publish "The Christian Henrer: Designed to shew the importance of hearing the word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit. By Rev. Edward Bickersuith." Author of "A Scriptone Help," &c. &c.

Also—"Conversations on the Evidences of Christianity: In which the leading arguments of the best authors are arranged, developed, and connected with each other. For the use of Young Persons and Theological Students.—"The Philosophy of Religion." By Thomas Dick,—"The Philosophy of Religion." By Thomas Dick,—"These works have not been published in this country, and will be copied from the latest English editions.

Brookfield, July 25, 1829.

WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF

WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF

WILBERFORCE'S PRACTICAL VIEW OF CHRISTLANITY.

A PRACTICAL VIEW of the Prevailing Religieus System of Professed Christians, in 'the Higher and Middle Classes in this country, contrasted with Real Christianity, By William Wilberforce, Esq. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vicar of Islington.

by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, A. M. Vicar of Islington.

Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the Dairyman's Daughter, in a letter says: "I feel it to be a debt of gratitude, which I owe to God, and to man, to take this affecting opportunity of stating, that to the unnought and unexpected introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's Book on Practical Christianity, I owe, through God's mercy, the first sacred impression which I ever received, as to the spiritual nature of the Gospel system, the vital character of personal religion, the corruption of the buman heart, and the way of salvation by Jesus Christ." See his Memoirs, pp. 22, 23.

A new edition of this work is just published and for sale A new edition of this work is just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington St. J. 30.

THE CHRISTIAN PARENT'S ASSISTANT, THE CHRISTIAN PARENT'S ASSISTANT, or, Teles for the Moral and Religious Instruction of Youth, By the author of "Letters on Female Character." Contents—Address to the Mothers of America—Patient Paul. Debt and Danger. The Judicious Legacy. The Pearl of Great Price. The Strife of Tongues. A Mother Indeed, just received and for sale, by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street. Also, Letters on Female Character. By a Lady of Vir-

Also, Letters on Female Character. By a Lady of Virginia. Bickersteth on Prayer. Bickersteth's Scripture Help. Motherless Ellen, or the Orph.:n Chikiren, with their Correspondence. By the author of Sabbath School Scenes. In the press—Narratives of Pious Indian Chikiren, who lived on Martha's Vineyard, one hundred years ago. By Experience Mayhew. Minister on the Island at that period.

July 30.

HAWES' LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

HAWES' LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

THE Third Edition of Lectures to Young Men, on the Formation of Character, &c. including a Lecture on Reading. By Rev. Joel Hawes, Pastor of the First Church in Hartford, Conn.

Three editions of this popular and valuable work have been called for by the public in the short period of a year. The present edition is from stereotype plates, and is offered at the reduced price of \$71-2 cents single, and contains the additional Lecture on Reading.

The following is from a review of the work in "the Christian Spectator." "We have read these Lectures with a great deal of pleasure, and are glad a new edition has so soon been called for. We like these lectures, because they are written in a plain, manly and business like style-because they are replete with such instructions, argoments and motives, as should be addressed to every young man in the nation." For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, and July 16. 6w LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON.

HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON.

THE next Term of this School, will commence on the eleventh of August. A spacious and commodious apartment now in preparation, will be ready at that time for its reception.—Those scholars who wish to board with the Instructress, can be accommodated at the House in which the school is kept. Board can also be obtained in good families on moderate terms, where such facilities for improvement will be afforded as will aid their advancement in knowledge.

Reference may be had to Rev. Messrs. Cogswell and Burgess, Dedhani; Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Dr. Wisner, Bradford Sumner, Esq. Boston; Rev. Mr. Curtis, Sharon, Gen. Elijah Crane, Canton; Rev. Dr. Richmond, Dorchester;—or to Rev. Dr. Park, Rev. Mr. Stearns, Drs. P. Advans, and P. M. Crane, Board of Visiters, Stoughton, July 2

28, 1829.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL LEG. HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL LEC-TURES.

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will be-gin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery,
Dr. WARREN.
Chemistry,
Dr. WEBSTER.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence,
Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. BIGELOW.

Materia Medica, Dr. CHANNING.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. Jacksos.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted without fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospitalduring the courses.
Aug. 6. ep12w W. CHANNING, Dean.
N. HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THE Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, rill commence on Thursday, the 27th August, and continuo will commence on Thursday, the 27th August, and continue thirteen weeks.

Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.

By R. D. Mussey, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Physiology.

By Daniel Oliver, M. D.

Chemistry, Pharmacy and Natural Philosophy.

Lectures on Legal Medicine by the several Professors.

Tickets for the whole course, \$50.

Dartmouth College, July 14, 1829.

6w30

83- AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of Appetite, Headace, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the ral-nary effect of these pills, the following STRONG PROOF is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3,

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen,
Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir,—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own ease has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises, and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prastrated in mind see body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I nm now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully, MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sadbury, Vt.
The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Beston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sept. 14, 1828.

ton was received through the Boston Fost Office, datas Sept. 14, 1828.

S1R.—I am induced by feelings of the livehest gratituse to make known to the public the following cure by meansof Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsin, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At least by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost instant retief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would beartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine. rial of the above medicine (IJ- Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of

(3) Observe that the bill of directions to each genu box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

Sold by Lowe & Reed, 44, Hanover-street, and 111. State-street; Brewer & Brothers, 92, and John I. Brown, 425, Washington, opposite Essex-street; Joseph Kirder, State-street; Brewer & Brothers, 92, and John I. Brewn, 425, Washington, opposite Essex-street; Joseph Kidder, 90, and R. Cole, 155, Court-street; D. Noyes, 12, Market street, Boston.—Kidder & Co. Charlestown.—Whiton & Wheeler, Cambridgeport.—G. H. Carketon, Lowell.—E. Porter, Salem and in most of the wiscingal towas in E. Porter, Salem, and in most of the principal towns. New England.—Price 75 cents per box. 6w July 2.

BUMSTEAD & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, No. 113, Washington-street, [Nearly opposite Water-street,] BOSTON.

AN APPEAL in behalf copalians. A Serma Directors, of the De Society of the Prot United States. By A Church, Boston. R. I The subject of For one of deep interest to since Mills, with an e of the lofty and cons began to urge upon claims of other lands

NO. 34....\

RELIGIOU

ganism have been con appealed with a voice heart. The appeal h of the perishing heat and, and awakened a never sleep, until the anse, and all the sha and sin shall flee awa ion after another has God and of charity, gelical church are are neglected duty, and councils, and combin the world from the sin. We are greatly Episcopalian brethrer Lord. We have e

they are beginning to sponsibility to Christ mighty debt which w ooking out with kind lying in wickedness. sions may hope to fit wealth, the talents, charity which they p eration not only desi efficient.
The discourse best

and the pledge, that t lumber again in the We greatly mistake t of that communion, does from a heart tha of the gospel, does n will vibrate long and henceforth they will r not that it might be or to " canker under that it might be fait which is already fearf rapidly increasing—to himself has authentica rognized this momen on the Christian wo

of the Christian we should speak very say, that it is eloquent the spirit of the Apostic we are exhorted to cul very just view of the rethurch sustains to the hays, their debtors. W ays, their debtors. on to preach unto and the ordinary rules of larg upon us, than the to the destitute, should with the Apostle, to ef,—to do him good as art to him therefore, he blessing of the gos stimation of Paul a hich, there can be at ble excuse." To this he heathen, we most c way that all who call

ontemplate it, until the d, and as unwilling to f he treasury of a Mi would be to defraud a n Mr. Potter enforces t glowing appeal to his men of feeling, and a im for his labor, and a ready response in man this altar. In reading ere deeply moved, and creased conviction that eathen is unutterably in of feeling, and as We know not where contained in the follow ned in the follow Yonder is a Pagan red, or thousand m r. Imagine it near cted, go and explore thers who seem bere reare fathers who see ing who are bone of ing who are bone of ied alive, or cast to c m; while the sick and languish and die u animosities, jealousie from generation to ge never to rest till the unrequited foe. Men neighbor, and his nei d and deceit, falseho revenge, embitter all v near to that helple

is last hour. Weary thing. Hungry and He cries for succo and will relieve. The stri is at his groans. gather round to cove with stones. He cal alss! some dark forb for of-he knows He trembles; he o the dark, unfatho no more.—Now wo d you give nothing use from their degrading to infuse into the the tender, the sel the bosoms of the ompt humanity, the hild? Would you

these intellects, so d on them the light Where is the mar where is the man

objects have no claim ready to fold his hand at beings sink down ings sink down